

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy with
possible rain. Temp. 63-64 (17-12). Tomorrow
possible rain. Temp. 64-65 (18-13).
CHANNEL: Moderate. DOME: Sunny.
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 64-65
(18-13). Yesterday's temp. 61-55 (17-13).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 6 S Libva 6 Phat.
Belgium 10 B.F. Luxembourg 1.20 Dn.
Denmark 1.25 D.K. Netherlands 0.25 Flor.
France 1.75 D.K. Norway 1.25 N.Kr.
Germany 0.50 D.M. Portugal 1.25 Esc.
Greece 1 D. Spain 1.25 Ptas.
Great Britain 1/4 Sweden 1.25 S.Kr.
India Rs. 2.25 Switzerland 1.00 S.Fr.
Iran 20 Rials Turkey 2.25 Lira
Italy 1.00 U.S. Military 5.10
Japan 100 Yen Yugoslavia 3.00 D.

House Speaker McCormack to Retire This Fall

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, May 20.—House Speaker John W. McCormack, graduate of Boston's "last hurrah" Democratic politics, announced today he will retire from Congress at the close of this session.

The 78-year-old, white-haired Rep. McCormack, who has been Congress since 1928, had previously announced his intention to seek a 22d term this fall as well as re-election as Speaker. He has been under criticism, particularly by younger members, because of his age and what some saw as lack of forcefulness and leadership in office. Moreover, the Speaker has been embarrassed in recent months by indictments against both a close personal friend and one of his long-time congressional aides for alleged influence peddling.

But today Speaker McCormack said in a statement at a 3 p.m. news conference:

"This is not a hasty decision on my part. I made this decision prior to the 1968 election. For some years Mrs. McCormack and I have been looking forward to a period of rest and relaxation."

Thanks Voters

He thanked the Massachusetts voters for their "faith, confidence and support" in returning him again and again to Congress even before he occupied the powerful Speaker's chair.

He continued, "I take great pride and I am also humbly grateful to my Democratic colleagues in selecting me and electing me in caucus as majority leader, and now Speaker, and to all members of the House for the many courtesies they have extended to me throughout the years. I shall always treasure our association and be grateful to them."

Nothing that he will have been Speaker for the second-longest tenure in American history—after the late Speaker Sam Rayburn—Rep. McCormack gave this farewell to his Capitol Hill friends and colleagues.

"While I am leaving elective office, I will always take an active interest in matters concerning the welfare of our people and the national interests of our country."

Tells Jokes

More relaxed and affable than he has been in recent weeks, the Speaker lolled back in his big leather chair, reminisced and told jokes to a jammed news conference in his Capitol office.

His announced retirement plans prompted Democratic maneuvering as various power blocs in the majority party considered a successor.

The majority leader—now Rep. Carl Albert, an Oklahoma moderate—usually moves into the Speaker's post, and there were quick pledges today of support from some powerful Democratic congressmen.

Ways and Means Committee chairman Wilbur D. Mills, Ark., one of those mentioned as a possible contender for the Speakership, threw his support to Rep. Albert, as did several others.

He said that during the 62-year-old Oklahoma will wield the gavel next year if the Democrats retain control in the House as expected. Other names mentioned as possible candidates included Michigan's Rep. James O'Hara, 45, who may succeed Rep. Albert as Democratic leader.

Each party nominates a candidate for Speaker and the choice is usually made on a straight party-line vote by the full membership.

President Nixon issued a statement calling Rep. McCormack "one of the finest public servants I have ever known." He said that during his service with seven presidents, Rep. McCormack "unfailingly has put country above party."

Rep. McCormack telephoned Mr. Nixon and former President John F. Kennedy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew follows through on a serve that is sending a tennis ball at the head of his partner, Peace Corps director Joseph Blatchford.

Spiro the Sportsman Strikes Again

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, already a legend of the fairways, demonstrated the same smashing aptitude for tennis today in a match in which he played a serve with exquisite accuracy on the back of his partner's head.

It was not clear immediately, or later, whether the 51-year-old Mr. Agnew intended the ball to smack into the head of his partner, Joseph H. Blatchford, director of the Peace Corps, or go over the net.

The Vice-President, asked whether his double-fault serve had been an accident—similar to the golf shot that hit Doug Sanders, a golf professional, in the head during the Bob Hope classic in February—or a joke, replied with a smile that gave

away nothing: "I seem to be able to hit people either way."

The incident came at the start of a doubles match between Mr. Agnew and Mr. Blatchford, representing the Nixon administration, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York and Rep. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., of Connecticut, representing Congress.

The tournament, in which several other representatives of both branches played without incident, was staged at the Washington Hilton for the benefit of a program of tennis day camps for underprivileged Washington children.

Mr. Agnew, in his second attempt on his first service of the game—the score stood at one-all—tossed the ball up and brought it down with the prescribed overhead power to describe a very short arc. Mr. Blatchford, who was crouched

close to the net, awaited the expected return. What he got was a tennis ball to the head.

As the crowd of about 300 cheered, laughed and clapped, Mr. Blatchford, 35, and the captain of a University of California tennis team that won the National Collegiate Athletic Association championships three years running, clutched his head with both hands.

Then he ran to the sidelines, where he was handed a motorcycle helmet by his sister. Mr. Blatchford trotted back onto the court, helmeted and grinning, and play was resumed—after Mr. Blatchford took off the helmet.

Mr. Agnew faulted and double-faulted during the rest of the match. Sen. Javits, 66, and Rep. Weicker, 39, won handily, 6-1, 6-1.

U.S. Prices Rose 0.6 Pct. Last Month

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI).—Inflation continued to roar ahead in April as consumer retail prices rose 0.6 percent—the biggest jump since last December.

The increase would have been larger had not grocery prices, which have shown a gain every month since October, held steady. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that its Consumer Price index moved up from 133.3 percent the 1957-59 average in March to 133.9 percent last month.

Thus, a cross section of goods and services that cost \$10 about 12 years ago now costs \$13.40. Put another way, the dollar is now worth less than 75 cents in terms of 1957-59 purchasing power.

Administration officials, however, are reassuring the public and business for the last two months that anti-inflationary policies are being taken to hold. As recently as Tuesday, President Nixon said that "price increases are beginning to slow down."

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the index produced only a 0.1 percent increase in April, but a 0.5 percent increase in the three months the average (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Stocks in N.Y. Battered Again

NEW YORK, May 20.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange took another severe battering today as the economic news continued grim.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 11.41 points yesterday, dropped another 4.85 today to close at its lowest level since March, 1963.

Volume picked up in today's session, to 13,022 million shares. Details on Page 9.

Proxmire Challenges Nixon, Predicts 3 to 4 Billion Deficit

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI).—President Nixon's estimate of a deficit of \$1.3 billion in the fiscal year 1971, Sen. Proxmire said in an interview today, was challenged to a test by Sen. William Proxmire, D., who said it would more likely be three or four billion.

The same figure was used by the sources on Capitol Hill.

They cited a sharp fall in the tax earned and the taxes paid corporations as a result of the sales slump induced by the administration's attempts to curb inflation.

Sen. Proxmire and Senators John L. Allen, R., Colo., and Bob K. Javits, R., N.Y., welcomed a proposal of Housing Secretary George W. Romney and Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, for voluntary wage-restraints.

As Mr. Nixon's chief economic adviser, Mr. Burns rejected any of presidential guidelines, adding the use of the government's persuasive powers to bring down wages and prices and to tone down its wage demands.

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British Polls Disagree on Labor's Lead

LONDON, May 20 (Reuters).—A Gallup poll released tonight shows the ruling Labor party to be 7 percent ahead of the opposition Conservatives.

The Gallup poll, prepared for publication in the Daily Telegraph tomorrow, followed a Harris poll today in the Daily Express, which put Labor only two percentage points ahead of the Conservatives.

Gallup's 7 percent lead for Labor is half a percentage point down from a poll it released last week. However, its findings would give Labor an overall majority of 97 in the House of Commons if the election were held today—the same as it had on the last general election on March 31, 1966.

The two major political parties worked today at completing their manifestos for the June 18 general election, while the smaller Liberal group struggled with internal problems.

Talk of Desertion

David Sprackley, a member of the Liberal executive, resigned last night as a prospective election candidate against a background of talk that a few Liberals might desert the party in favor of Labor.

One report suggested that some left-wing Liberals were having meetings with Labor officials as a prelude to joining the ruling party.

The Liberals now have 13 members in the 635-seat Commons. They have nearly 300 candidates lined up for the June vote, fewer than in 1964 and 1966, and commentators feel their chances of maintaining their present strength are not promising.

Party leader Jeremy Thorpe's seat in western England's North Devon constituency may be imperiled, observers point out, by the intervention of a candidate from a new party headed by former Labor member Desmond Donnelly.

The Conservatives were somewhat heartened by the earlier Daily Express poll today showing Labor only 2 percent ahead, the same figure as a month ago. This apparent steady of opinion led some political observers to feel that the strong trend to Labor shown in recent weeks may have abated.

Nasser Says in Interview Russians Fly Armed Planes

HAMBURG, May 20 (UPI).—Against Israel or whether they were just taking part in training missions with armed planes. When asked by the interviewer whether Soviet pilots based in Egypt were flying armed planes over his country.

But he would not confirm whether the Soviet pilots were participating in either defensive or offensive missions against Israel.

Mr. Nasser made his comments in a 40-minute interview with Danish television correspondent Ole Sippel. Excerpts of the interview were published in today's editions of the Hamburg daily.

"All the world wants to know whether we have Russian pilots," Mr. Nasser told Mr. Sippel. "Now, the voices of Russian pilots are not new here in Egypt. People have heard them for three years."

The Egyptian president said the Russians were "training our own pilots."

"And," he added, "the Russian pilots do not fly unarmed. They can indeed confront Israeli fighters."

It was unclear from the interview whether the president meant the Russians were actively flying

Anti-War Protests a Factor

Bell Quitting Missile Development Field

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI).—Bell Telephone Laboratories, industrial bastion behind the nation's missile defense for the last 25 years, is getting out of that business, partly to avoid anti-war protests.

A noted nuclear physicist from outside the laboratory asserted that another reason for Bell's decision is the technical problems it is running into on President Nixon's Safeguard anti-ballistic missile.

Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky, a Stanford University nuclear physicist who specializes in ABM work, said in an interview yesterday that he has been in touch with "the technical people" at Bell and knows of their frustration in designing the system the government ordered.

A Bell spokesman confirmed that the company is getting out

of the missile defense business after it finishes its current work on Safeguard—the ABM that is supposed to protect American ICBMs against a heavy attack and the population against a light attack.

Requiring the same hardware to do these different jobs imposes technical limitations, Bell spokesmen said. But a spokesman said the Safeguard ABM will perform as the government specified.

Bell intends to stick with Safeguard all the way but will not take on new ABM work.

President Nixon envisions protecting 12 Minuteman sites with the ABMs as well as providing a defense to knock down present Chinese ICBMs. A thick defense against an all-out Soviet attack is not among the current Safeguard objectives.

How long Safeguard will take is uncertain. A new drive is under way in the Senate to prevent any

construction beyond the initial phase approved last year—the protection of two Minuteman sites.

The Defense Department, in research separate from Safeguard, is working on advanced missile defense. It is this advanced work that Bell is phasing out between now and 1975—an activity worth about \$30 million a year to the company at present.

A Bell spokesman said the protests against defense contractors and the desire of some of its personnel to shift into civilian work were factors in its decision to avoid future missile contracts.

Defense contractors working for the government are no longer regarded as doing a favor for the nation, he said, in noting recent protests. AT&T, of which Bell is a part, was the sixth biggest defense contractor in fiscal 1969, with contracts totaling \$914 million.

Tank-Led Saigon Units Invade Last Sanctuary

SAIGON, May 20 (UPI).—A force of 3,000 South Vietnamese troops, led by tanks and supported by American planes, drove into the last of the Communist border sanctuaries today, in what allied military sources said was the final major thrust across the Cambodian frontier.

Reports from Phnom Penh said the U.S. 7th Fleet had sent in more radar ships to help South Vietnam tighten its blockade of the Cambodian coast and that a three-pronged allied drive was closing in on Communist forces below the Cambodian capital.

Military sources said today's operation, the 13th allied front opened in Cambodia, marked the last phase of American and South Vietnamese incursions across the border and that all major North Vietnamese and Viet Cong base-camp and supply regions were now largely in allied hands.

Military sources said the South Vietnamese task force south of Phnom Penh had cleaned out a Communist headquarters and destroyed 30 supply buildings and at least 100 sampans used by the Communists to move supplies through the marshy area of southern Cambodia.

Casualties Reported

Spokesmen said 98 Communists were killed in yesterday's fighting, bringing to 480 the number killed in this drive. The spokesman said eight South Vietnamese troops were killed and 25 wounded.

The 10,000-man South Vietnamese force was coordinating its activities with a Cambodian Army column and a column of newly arrived Cambodian mercenaries trained in South Vietnam by the Americans. The South Vietnamese were moving north and the other two columns southward, with a Communist force of unknown size between them.

The new South Vietnamese drive with American support crossed the frontier 120 miles northeast of Saigon, near the Duc Loc and Bu Prang Green Beret camps, which have been the targets of Communist sieges. The sanctuary across the border has long been a North Vietnamese stronghold.

B-52 bombers struck repeatedly into the sanctuary area and then the tank-led Vietnamese, mostly units of the South Vietnamese 23d Infantry Division, moved in with American air and logistical support. Some large American forces have withdrawn from Cambodia, but the new drive left 40,000 to 50,000 allied troops in Cambodia.

Radar Ships Active

In Phnom Penh, Cambodian military sources said 7th Fleet radar picket ships had been sent into the Gulf of Thailand to help the South Vietnamese blockade the southern Cambodian ports.

The American command has made it clear that the U.S. Navy is not actually "blockading" the coast, since it is stopping only Viet Cong and North Vietnamese shipping and not the ships of any neutral power. The radar picket ships help the South Vietnamese Navy find blockade runners.

The U.S. Navy has kept at least one radar picket destroyer off the Cambodian port of Kompong Chom, formerly Sihanoukville, for months. This was reported to be the chief port of supply for Communist troops in the Mekong Delta.

Sea Rescue Attempt Seen

The Cambodian sources said there also was increasing evidence the Communists may attempt to evacuate some of their stranded units by sea from the small estuaries along the southern coast of Cambodia. They are being pressed by Cambodian forces and by South Vietnamese troops that drove into Cambodia from the Mekong Delta area.

It is in the area north of here that the three-pronged allied drive was in operation.

The South Vietnamese task force moved 25 miles westward to the Takeo sector, driving a large enemy force ahead of it.

Cambodian troops with tanks and armored personnel carriers be-

gan driving southward yesterday from Phnom Penh along Highway 3 toward Takeo, 45 miles below Phnom Penh.

A Phnom Penh dispatch today said a new group of mercenaries had arrived from South Vietnam and was pushing down Highway 2, which parallels Highway 3.

At Top Civilian Levels

Action Taken to Review Plans of Joint Chiefs

By Stuart H. Loory

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Action has been taken at the White House, Pentagon and State Department to review proposals by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the wake of the Cambodia invasion, officials said yesterday.

The new procedures result partly from the fact that the chiefs—the nation's five top military officers—requested permission for a greatly increased number of military operations after President Nixon gave the go-ahead for the Cambodia operation.

Part of the reason also has been the complaints of high-level experts at the State and Defense Departments that they were excluded from the decision-making process that led to the Cambodian attacks and the subsequent four large air raids over North Vietnam.

The actions came after grumbling throughout the government that the Joint Chiefs have established a direct channel to the

President, perhaps by-passing both Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

The changes are the first indication that the military action is unimpaired by the way the decisions on Cambodia and the North Vietnam raids were made.

2 New Members

At the White House, two new members have been added to the Washington Special Actions Group, the elite committee of officials who have been helping to plan and implement military operations in Southeast Asia.

The new members are Lt. Gen. John W. Vogt, director of the Joint Staff, the planning arm of the Joint Chiefs, and Dennis J. Doolin, a deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs. Mr. Doolin's responsibility is East Asian and Pacific affairs, particularly Indonesia.

They join Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's assistant for national security affairs, who heads the group; Richard C. Helms, director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman-designate of the Joint Chiefs; U. Alexis Johnson, the under-secretary of state for political affairs; David Packard, the deputy secretary of defense; and Marshall Green, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

It is unclear whether Mr. Doolin, Mr. Vogt and Mr. Green are full members of the committee. But presumably their presence at the White House sessions will enable the committee to consider more carefully operations plans drawn up by the Joint Staff or transmitted by the Joint Chiefs.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

150,000 Workers in N.Y. Rally To Support U.S. War Policy

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP).—About 150,000 construction workers, longshoremen and office workers today jammed New York streets for a massive labor union rally to support the American war effort in Southeast Asia.

It was by far the largest pro-government turnout since masses began demonstrating in the streets of New York, exceeding even the 1967 anti-war marchers, estimated by police at the time to number 125,000.

The lack of violence was in contrast to a May 8 rally, when construction workers attacked, beat and injured 70 anti-war demonstrators and long-haired youths in the same area.

Few in the huge crowd could get close enough to hear Peter Brennan, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council, which organized the heavily advertised demonstration as a response to recent anti-war rallies.

Two Mohawk Indians wearing feathered headdresses, walked at the front of a small army of hard-hatted construction workers, who marched out of Warren Street to Broadway on their way to the union rally.

Marshaling the workers were white-helmeted union officials who had planned for a week for a giant, but peaceful demonstration. They predicted it would be the largest rally ever held in New York City.

Mayor John V. Lindsay and Peter Brennan met Monday to go over plans for the demonstration.

Mr. Brennan has urged his union members to avoid violence and also to be tolerant of others who might show up for the rally, pointing out in one open letter that long hair is a style of hair not a political badge.

The building union said the demonstration was intended to "demonstrate that love of country and love and respect for our country's flag are not as old-fashioned and as out of date as the 'know-it-all' would have us believe."

In San Francisco, however, more than 450 trade union officers have signed an open letter to President Nixon demanding immediate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam and Cambodia.

In Buffalo, N.Y., meanwhile, an estimated 500 construction workers staged a rally with signs proclaiming "support the President," and "America, Love It or Leave It."

A youth was pummeled before being rescued by police, who said he had shouted "Warmongers at the door!"

The New York march clogged Broadway for nearly a mile, along the traditional ticker-tape route of heroes.

Some of the construction workers who led the march had President Nixon's name pasted on their helmets. Many bore flags.

Showers of ticker tape greeted the paraders as they marched south.

On the steel skeleton of a new building, construction workers who had stayed on the job waved American flags from on high and beat with their hammers on girders and pipes.

Little Campus Disorder

NEW YORK, May 20 (UPI).—Most of the nation's campuses were free of major anti-war disorder today. But at Northern Illinois College, club-swinging police broke up a sit-in in the second straight night of protests there.

Some anti-war students are focusing on commencement exercises as a vehicle for protest, as the academic year draws to a close.

The commencement activities were part of a trend toward subdued campus protests after two weeks of sometimes violent demonstrations.

14 Killed, 74 Hurt In Lahore Blast

RAWALPINDI, May 20 (Reuters).—Fourteen people were killed and 74 injured today when an ammunition dump blew up in the Lahore area.

The city was rocked as flames swept through the dump, setting off a series of blasts. The casualties included troops and civilians, an official statement said.

The fire was brought under control after four hours. The Lahore Airport was damaged and temporarily closed.

As Israel Bombs Egypt for Eighth Day

Jordan Re-Opens Irrigation Canal

By Lawrence Fellows

JERUSALEM, May 20 (NYT).—Jordan has tentatively started water coursing down the East Ghor Canal, watering the parched and battle-scarred groves and fields on its side of the Jordan River.

The sluices at the head of the canal, on the Yarmuk River before it flows into the Jordan, were apparently opened last night. From high points on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, the water could be seen this morning, winding through the canal and into the dusty fields that once accounted for one-fifth of Jordan's agricultural production.

Since the Israelis occupied the West Bank of the Jordan in the war in June, 1967, they have destroyed the canal several times—

by artillery fire and by commando raids, and last New Year's Day, by aerial bombardment—in reprisal actions following Jordanian artillery attacks and Arab guerrilla raids.

Diplomatic Efforts

There were fears this time that not much could be rescued of the most valuable crops in this vast complex of 30,000 irrigated acres. The citrus groves and banana plantations can last only a few weeks without irrigation.

Through the diplomatic efforts of the United States, which financed and started the irrigation scheme before the 1967 war, the canal has been repaired again in the past five weeks. Bulldozers shoved dirt back into the breaches. The ruptured concrete walls were restored.

The Israelis watched the repair

work with a growing feeling of uneasiness. In the past month, the commando raids from the East Bank have been gathering momentum again. When shooting broke out, sometimes the Jordanian artillery positions overlooking the Jordan and Beisan Valleys would join in the firing.

Two days ago, Israeli planes bombed Jordanian and Iraqi artillery positions on the Gilead Mountain plateau for three-and-a-half hours.

Last night, mortar shells were lobbed from Jordan into Ashdot Yaakov, a settlement south of the Sea of Galilee, on the Israeli side of the Yarmuk.

Again last night, three guerrillas from Jordan set up an ambush in the bullrushes nearby. They fired a bazooka shell at a passing Israeli patrol, and missed. The Israeli soldiers called up reinforcements and eventually the three commandos were killed.

Today, there were complaints from Ashdot Yaakov that the level of the Yarmuk River had dropped nearly two feet since the Jordanians started the flow of water into the East Ghor Canal. Ashdot Yaakov takes its water directly from the Yarmuk and its pumps were left high and dry.

Eighth Straight Day

TEL AVIV, May 20 (UPI).—Israeli jets raided Egypt's Suez Canal front lines today for the eighth straight day in an offensive to smash Egyptian defenses and keep Egyptian forward air defenses permanently shattered.

The jets attacked military targets along the waterway's central sector for 30 minutes this morning, a military spokesman said. All returned safely, he said.

The purpose of the continuing heavy air strikes is to reduce Israeli ground casualties by destroying Egypt's artillery concentrations and to prevent the reconstruction of previously destroyed anti-aircraft systems, a senior military officer said yesterday.

Egyptian fire in cross-canal

duels wounded two Israeli soldiers at midday, a spokesman said.

Kosygin Says Russia Sends 'Extensive Aid' to Arabs

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, May 20 (NYT).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin said today that the Soviet Union was providing "extensive aid" to the Arab states to allow them to defend their "legitimate national rights."

In his first substantive comment on Soviet Middle East policy in a long time, Mr. Kosygin also stressed that Moscow "is consistently working to have the earliest political settlement in the Middle East."

His statement, as distributed tonight by Tass, the Soviet press agency, was a reply to a message sent him by the chiefs of state of Iran, Turkey and Pakistan on May 7, following a meeting they had in Ankara.

Their statement, which had a pro-Arab bias, appealed to all powers "to ensure undelayed withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from the territories occupied by them in June, 1967."

"This would be fully in compliance with all provisions of the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967. The need of such action is becoming ever more pressing now," they said, according to Tass.

Mr. Kosygin replied in tones much more hostile to Israel than the leaders of the three Moslem but non-Arab states.

He said that the Soviet government agreed "with the demand, expressed by you, that it is necessary to have undelayed withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from the Arab territories."

Obstacles to Peace

"It has to be stated with regret," Mr. Kosygin said, "that there are still serious obstacles on the road toward relaxation of the tension and toward establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East."

He said that "it is well known that the Israeli government frustrates all the efforts aimed at a political settlement of the Middle East crisis. Supported and encouraged by certain circles in the West, the Israeli government is trying to 'act from the position of strength,' making barbarous raids at civilian objects of neighboring Arab states. Contrary to the Security Council's decision of November 22, 1967, the Israeli government still avoids making a clear-cut statement on withdrawal of its troops from all

Arab territories, occupied in 1967, and also on its agreement to comply with other provisions of the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions."

Mr. Kosygin said that the Soviet Union "is consistently working to have the earliest political settlement in the Middle East."

"We are rendering to the Arab states, victims of the Israeli aggression, an extensive aid so they can defend successfully their legitimate national rights," he said.

Brezhnev on Indochina

MOSCOW, May 20 (UPI).—Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev today renewed assurances of "assistance and support" to the people of Indochina "to end the criminal war of the United States."

Mr. Brezhnev refrained from any

pledges of direct Soviet action in the Southeast Asia crisis in his message to an international conference backing Laotian leftists which met yesterday in Cairo.

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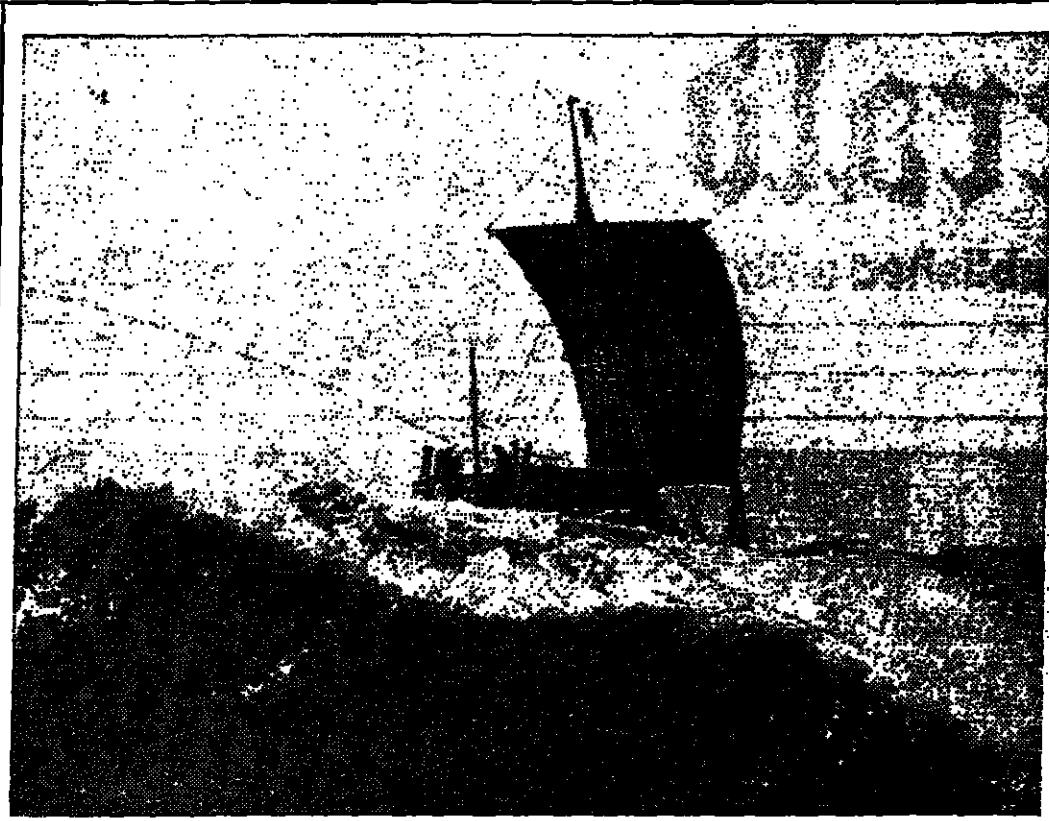
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RA ON THE HIGH SEAS—Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl navigates his Ra II through the choppy Atlantic off Saffi, Morocco, in his second attempt to prove that the Egyptians could have discovered America more than 3,500 years ago. Mr. Heyerdahl failed to complete the Atlantic crossing in a similar papyrus boat last year, when he and his crew abandoned ship 600 miles east of Barbados Island.

U.S. Prices Rose 0.6 Pct. Last Month

(Continued from Page 1)

monthly seasonally adjusted rise has been a bit under 0.5 percent against 0.6 percent in the November-January period.

Asked if this was statistically significant, Joel Popkin, assistant commissioner of labor statistics, said that it was, in view of the fact that the decline on average was greater than the possible sampling error.

The continued high rate of price increase is also significant, Mr. Popkin noted.

The unadjusted April increase figures out to an annual rate of 7.2 percent and the CPI now stands 6 percent above a year ago. The index rose 5.4 percent last year, 4.3 in 1968, 2.9 in 1967 and 2.9 in 1966. In the five previous years the rise had been slow and steady at about 1.3 percent a year.

Commodity Prices

Of particular concern in the national average was a 0.6 percent rise in durable goods—twice the average over the last six months. The rate of increase for all commodities has been declining—a trend that has been continuing since last month, when it also jumped to an annual rate of 7.2 percent compared with 4.9 percent up to then.

Among commodities, larger increases occurred for gasoline, clothing, used cars, houses, household durables, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages.

In New York, the National Association of Purchasing Management said its members expect "inflation" will maintain a bulge grip on the economy "for the rest of the year."

White House Hopeful

WASHINGTON, May 20 (Reuters).—The White House today expressed disappointment at the size of the increase in the Consumer Price Index, but said it expects this setback to be temporary.

White House spokesman Gerald Warren said the rate of increase had declined during the first three months of this year and that April was the lone exception.

Meanwhile, the White House announced that President Nixon will confer tomorrow with Bernard J. Lasker, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange.

The White House declined to link the meeting to the continued slide on the New York market. It said Mr. Lasker requested the talk with the President when he was at the White House last April 29 to meet some of Mr. Nixon's top advisers.

Asked whether President Nixon still thought it is a good time to invest in the stock market, as he remarked a few weeks ago, the spokesman said yes. He made no reply to a questioner who asked what would Mr. Nixon suggest buying.

Mao Issues Public Support To Red Forces in Indochina

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG, May 20 (UPI).—Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung has issued a rare public pronouncement expressing support for the Communist forces in Indochina and urging people throughout the world to oppose President Nixon's policies.

The Mao statement, transmitted here tonight by the official New China News Agency, also voiced support for the "revolutionary struggle" of the American people against the "fascist rule" of the Nixon administration.

The



MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA—Civil rights marchers leaving Perry on their way to the tomb of Martin Luther King, in Atlanta. At the head of the cortege is a mule wagon and a banner identifying the group as a "Coalition Against Repression."

It's Time, High Time

Mules Called Nixon, Maddox Lead Rights Trek to Atlanta

By Robert C. Maynard

PERRY, Ga., May 20 (UPI)—As she tried to shield her face from the searing sun, tears streamed down the woman's aged brown face. "God bless them, God bless them," she said almost to herself. "If I could walk, I'd be out there, because it's time, high time."

Out on U.S. Highway 341, a few paces behind two mules—a white one called "Nixon" and a brown one called "Maddox"—Hosea Williams of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference said, "It feels like the Selma-Montgomery march all over again."

A Georgia highway patrolman, under orders from Gov. Lester Maddox to keep traffic flowing smoothly, watched the marchers going by and said, "All right, keep to the right of the road." A black, teen-aged girl gave him a big smile and flashed a V sign. His face remained fixed until she passed. Then he smiled broadly.

Black Americans in the Deep South had begun another attempt to dramatize their plight and the nation's plight by taking to the highways on foot.

"This march," Mr. Williams told them as they began, "is our attempt to redeem America, to see if indeed democracy can work or if Rap Brown is right and it must be burned down so that a new nation can be born."

Coffins in Bear

With symbolic coffins for the dead of Augusta, Jackson State College and Kent State University trailing along behind, the assemblage for the 110-mile, four-day journey to Atlanta began late. The leadiness, too, one of Mr. Williams' aides said with a grin, was in the character of the past. "Freedom's late too, brother," he said.

This, Mr. Williams said, would be a march against "fear and repression," not a march for new rights but "a march to protect the rights we already have. The Nixon and Maddox administrations are trying to push us back, back to slavery."

Mr. Williams said: "There has never been a march like this in the history of this country," a march to preserve "rights gained through such brutal experience."

He said he wanted black people to walk the highway to show the president and the governor that blacks and whites who believe in the right to dissent are not afraid.

To prove that same point in 1966, James Meredith, the first Negro known to have attended the University of Mississippi, began a march across that state and was shot and wounded near the town of Memphis.

Phrase Is Born

During that march, a phrase was born that was shouted here yesterday by the young who predominated in this assemblage of nearly 300, only five of whom are white.

"Black power," the young people said several times with clenched fists held aloft. "Soul power . . . soul power."

Sounds like that are new to this middle Georgia community and he faces of the whites who watched the march begin showed that they are far from ready to adjust to this new language from the black young.

As they entered the little town of Fort Valley, which is two-thirds black, young Negroes came out to meet them on the highway and marched with them into town. Older blacks came to the edge of the highway to watch and to wave. "I just had to see it," said 76-year-old Kay Sexton, whose daughter brought her the four mules from their rural Georgia home to the edge of Highway 341.

"Our people have just waited since slavery for somebody to come and help us," he said. When Martin Luther King was taken from us, I thought, well, I guess I'll die without seeing any stand up. So I had to come, see?"

Martin Luther King's absence is felt keenly here by the old hands organizing marches. But he is only quoted now, not mourned, as

Colleges Seen In 'Sad State' By Mitchell

By Jon Nordheimer

CLEVELAND, Miss., May 20 (UPI)—Attorney General John N. Mitchell believes American education is experiencing the "saddest semester" in its history.

"There can be no greater evidence of disorder in society than the sound of gunfire on a college campus," Mr. Mitchell told a group of Mississippi Delta business leaders yesterday in the heartland of the state's plantation region. Even as he spoke a group of 100 black civil rights workers demonstrated outside and were confronted by shotgun-wielding city police.

Demonstration leaders said they were protesting the appearance of the attorney general before the business group, the Delta Council, which they contended had refused membership to blacks until a token few were admitted this year in anticipation of Mr. Mitchell's appearance.

Referring to the shootings of students on campuses at Kent State University in Ohio and last week's incident at Jackson State College in Mississippi, where two blacks were killed and seven others wounded by the state highway patrol, Mr. Mitchell said:

"I, as attorney general, will not offer judgments now on matters under urgent investigation, but I will say this: this is a nation determined to live within the law—neither violent demonstrations nor unrestrained reactions are part of that law."

The first duty of peace-keeping forces is to "protect the innocent," he went on.

"There are times when the shock of tragedy awakens a people to the futility of violent actions and reactions, and I believe we are going through such a time. We in this administration will do everything that responsive leadership and cool judgment can do to hasten the return of peaceful change to this country."

The demonstrators, led by Aaron Henry, president of the Mississippi chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, marched about two miles through the shimmering heat of this small northwest Mississippi city.

Mr. Henry said the protest was directed against Mr. Mitchell's alleged role in making possible a "rebirth of a horrible racist climate" in the United States. "His sympathies are with the segregationists," Mr. Henry asserted.

Deficit Figure Is Questioned

(Continued from Page 1)

announced yesterday, was offered as a substitute for outlawing lead additives.

Sen. Muskie favors the administration's earlier proposal, under which the Department of Health, Education and Welfare could regulate or ban any gasoline additive. The House Commerce Committee approved the provision yesterday, and Sen. Muskie's Senate Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee is considering the same proposal.

Lead is added to gasoline to slow its explosion and keep engines from "pinging."

In his announcement, Mr. Nixon emphasized that the tax was intended to fight pollution by discouraging use of leaded gasoline. He said his proposed tax of \$4.25 per pound on lead additives would amount to about 2.5 cents a gallon, and raise \$1.6 billion a year.

The tax would be collected from manufacturers of the lead additives sold to the oil refiners. The Treasury Department said it expected the tax increase ultimately would be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher per-gallon prices for gasoline.

Cosmos-345 Launched

MOSCOW, May 20 (AP)—The Soviet Union has launched No. 345 in its Cosmos series of unmanned earth satellites. Tass reported today.

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Makes No Commitments or Promises

Nixon Meets 15 Black College Heads

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, May 20.—President Nixon and 15 heads of Negro colleges met for two hours today but neither side said they had given any commitments.

The blacks said they expressed "the anger, outrage and frustration" of the nation's Negroes at administration civil rights policies.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the black educators made a number of suggestions and proposals but that the President had given them no promises to act on any.

Dr. Herman Branson, president of Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio, reported after the White House session that the group was mainly interested in any action the President might take.

In the absence of any presidential commitment, however, the presidents said they had no other alternative but to hope he would act.

Want Nixon to Change

They emerged from the White House expressing their wish the President would change his policies toward black America.

They said they asked him for a special presidential message to blacks, appointment of a black deputy attorney general to protect the rights of minority groups from law enforcement officers, and sought a presidential meeting with black college students.

Although the President was non-committal, they appeared to be encouraged by their encounter with the chief executive.

Mr. Ziegler told newsmen afterward, "The purpose of these meetings is for the President to hear the leaders and discuss with them their problems and how they relate to the community as a whole."

"The President told them they did not necessarily need word or promises at this time, but to see what he does."

"The reaction of the group was responsive in a positive way."

The college heads were invited to confer with the President after they had sought to see him and express concern over the recent slaying of blacks by police at Jackson State College, Miss., and in Augusta, Ga.

After the morning meeting, they held a news conference and released a statement saying they believed the President's policies were partly responsible for racial turmoil in America.

They singled out "the 'Southern strategy' which leads to the conclusion that blacks are dispensable; the neglect of urban problems; insufficient support of education, especially of schools and colleges attended largely by blacks; your (Mr. Nixon's) nomination of jus-

tices to the Supreme Court; your hesitancy to assure the voting rights of black citizens; and your own failure to use your great moral influence to bring the people of this great nation together."

In reporting on the meeting, Mr. Ziegler said the group had been pleased that the original 30-minute session had been lengthened to two hours. The President and the educators, he said, engaged in "a very frank discussion."

Meantime, a group of Negro congressmen agreed to become "watchdogs" for the educators over President Nixon's deeds. Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., D. Mich., who with other black House members met with the college leaders after their conference with Mr. Nixon, said they had agreed to oversee the President's actions.

Nixon Wants Coast Guard To Have Power on Oil Spills

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—\$7.7 million more than President Nixon asked, passed the House and went to the President.

The House passed the bill by voice vote with little debate, overwhelmingly defeating an amendment to turn regulation of nuclear power plants over to the Public Health Service.

The Senate had passed the authorization \$3 to 1.

Cyclamates in Drugs

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI)—The Federal Trade Commission proposed today to require that advertising for nonprescription drug products containing cyclamates include a clear health warning.

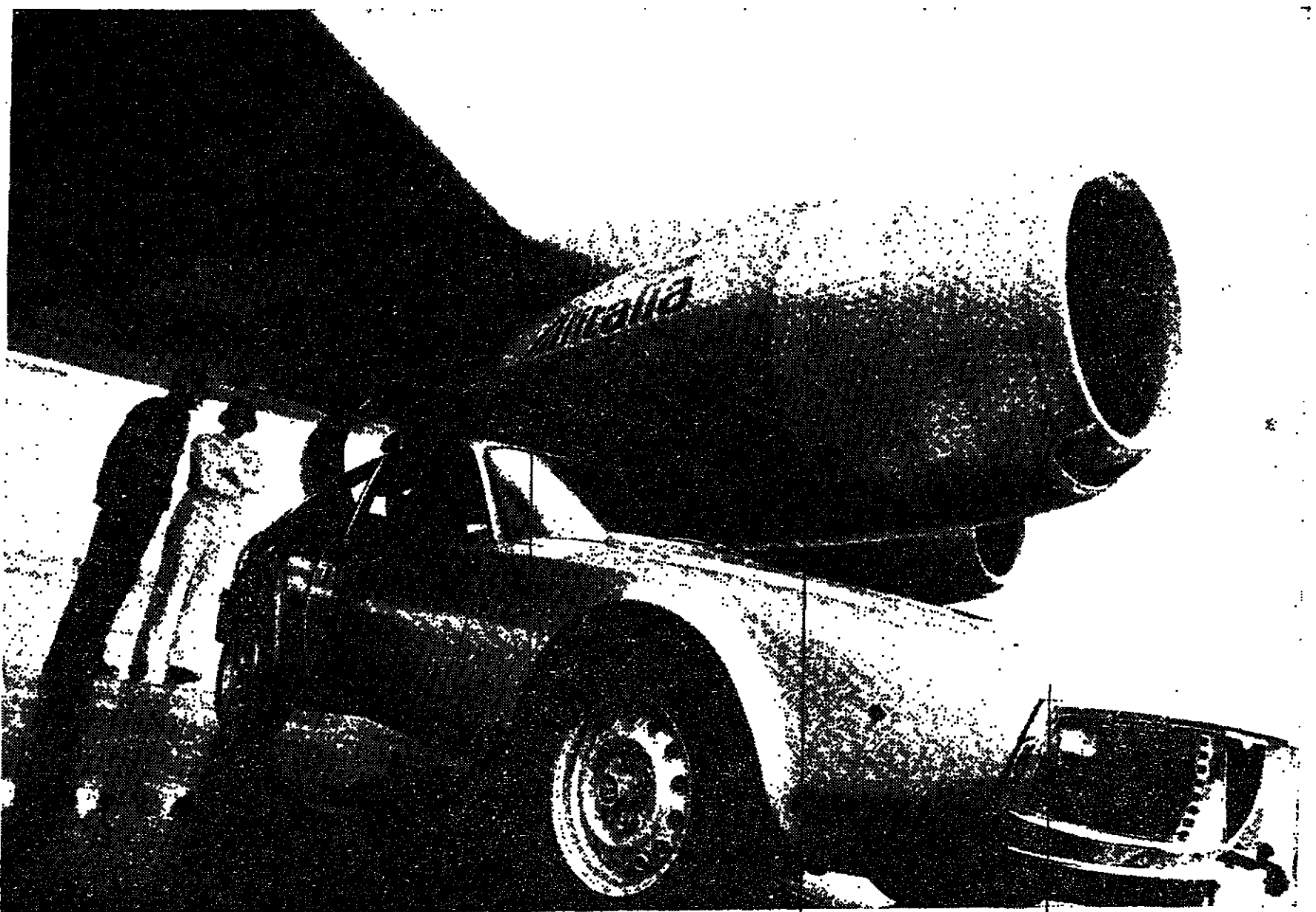
Under a proposed trade-regulation rule, it would be illegal to advertise artificial sweeteners containing cyclamates as nonprescription drugs without a clear and conspicuous cautionary statement that says the products "may be dangerous to health when taken in large dosages."

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World Weather Group Plans Air Pollution Investigation

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, May 20 (UPI)—The World Meteorological Organization is planning to sponsor the establishment of stations for measuring air pollution in some of the most isolated, clean parts of the earth to provide a standard for determining how bad pollution is elsewhere.

Present plans call for five or ten so-called baseline stations, starting with Point Barrow, Alaska, an island in the mid-Pacific and sites in northern Sweden and somewhere in the Antarctic.

The plans have been worked out by the seven members of an advisory committee of the World Meteorological Organization, which is a specialized agency of the United Nations with headquarters here. It is taken for granted that the executive committee will approve the plans when it meets here in October, since the United States and other countries that are to operate the stations are enthusiastic.

Other sites are to be chosen only after further study, for the selection of the sites is complicated. It is not enough to find clean air, or at least the nearest available approach to it—the World Meteorological Organization also wants an assurance that there will be no change in the use of the land within a radius of 85 miles during the next 50 years.

Robert A. McCormick, head of the U.S. Commerce Department Environmental Science Service Administration and chairman of the advisory committee, said that the restriction was necessary because

Briton Wilfred Jenks Elected ILO Head

GENEVA, May 20 (Reuters)—Wilfred Jenks of Britain was today elected director-general of the International Labor Organization, succeeding David Morse of the United States.

An ILO spokesman said Mr. Jenks received a narrow majority over the only other candidate, Francis Blanchard of France. Both Mr. Jenks and Mr. Blanchard are deputy directors-general. Mr. Jenks was elected for a five-year term.

the air pollution situation would change greatly if a city started growing up alongside an observation station.

The dependability of the data would also be reduced, he said, if, for example, forests in the area were cut down to make way for land cultivation.

Asked whether there were any plans to put a station within the continental United States, Mr. McCormick replied, "I don't know of any place that would qualify."

The baseline stations, it is hoped, will help provide the answer to one of the most puzzling problems facing the meteorologists—the reasons why the average air temperature of the earth has dropped 0.5 of a degree centigrade since 1940.

Use of Fossil Fuels?

This is particularly hard to account for in view of the increase in the carbon dioxide content since carbon dioxide traps thermal radiation and thus should raise the air temperature. Many experts believe that the fallout from increased use of fossil fuels is deflecting the sun's rays and is thus counteracting the heating effects of the carbon dioxide.

Mr. McCormick said he was convinced that the use of fossil fuels—coal and oil, for instance—began rising during World War II and has continued to increase ever since, is primarily responsible for the lower temperature.

The meteorology advisory committee has also recommended the establishment of 150 early-warning stations in areas where air is only moderately polluted. Five or six of these will be in the United States.

Faure Refuses Dean's Post At Nanterre

PARIS, May 20.—Former Premier Edgar Faure turned down the post of dean at the Nanterre University today following his surprise election last night.

Mr. Faure, who was education minister under Gen. de Gaulle, said he was "very touched by the nomination, but that he could not accept because of being a deputy in the National Assembly."

Mr. Faure said he would help out at the troubled faculty as a "consultant."

Mr. Faure had been elected to the post last night, 16 to 8, by the Nanterre College of Law and Economic Sciences' administrative council.

"I am very grateful, very moved," said Mr. Faure, a professor of law, "by this confidence shown in me by my colleagues and especially by the students. Since things are stalemated at Nanterre," he added, "the council tried to get moving again by appealing to me."

For that reason, he said, he has decided to accept a consultative post.

By electing Mr. Faure, the author of the French university reform law, the council had created a difficult situation for the government and Olivier Guichard, the present education minister. Mr. Faure was not kept on in President Georges Pompidou's government precisely because it was felt he was politically too influential to serve comfortably under Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

N.Y. Subway Crash Kills 2, Injures 53

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—An empty subway train struck and derailed a crowded train during a switching maneuver early today, killing two people and injuring 53 others, police reported.

The loaded train was being switched to another track because of a disabled train on its line at a station in Queens. Suddenly the disabled train was started, and the crash followed.

British Reach Nepal Peak

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 20 (Reuters).—Two British Army mountaineers, Capt. M.W. Henry Day and Capt. Gerry Owens, today reached the 26,504-foot summit of Annapurna-1 in the Nepalese Himalayas.

Justice Marshall Has Pneumonia

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Justice Thurgood Marshall has developed pneumonia at Bethesda Naval Hospital, the Supreme Court announced yesterday.

It said Justice Marshall, 61, the first Negro appointed to the high court, is "holding his own," according to his doctors.

The doctors said Justice Marshall did not respond to penicillin treatment and is being treated with "a broad group of antibiotic drugs."

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TOP JURISTS—Former Chief Justice Earl Warren (left) chatting with his successor on the Supreme Court, Warren Burger, at the opening of the American Law Institute.

Nixon Helps House Probe Of Douglas

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI)—President Nixon has granted House investigators complete access to government records in their inquiry into possible impeachment of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, it was disclosed yesterday.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., chairman of a special judiciary subcommittee conducting the inquiry, said Mr. Nixon wrote the panel that its members may examine any government documents they wish.

"In other words, everything is open to us," Rep. Celler said. "We asked him for it and he's complied."

The subcommittee requested the permission in order to look at Justice Douglas's files in the files of the Internal Revenue Service, Justice Department, Securities and Exchange Commission and other agencies.

At the White House, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler described the action as "normal cooperation between two branches of government," and stressed that the White House was not a party to the investigation.

"We are not involved in any way," he said. "This is a matter of the House of Representatives, not the executive branch."

Meanwhile, Justice Douglas's chief counsel, House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford, told a news conference he felt all records supplied the investigators should be made public so congressmen and the public may make their own assessment.

Justice Douglas has already offered the investigators access to both his Supreme Court files and personal records. What appeared to be one batch of Justice Douglas's papers was received by the investigators yesterday from his lawyer, Rep. Ford said that among the documents he would like to see in "the public printed record" are the tax returns of the Parvin Foundation and the Parvin-Dohmann Co., particularly the foundation's application for tax exemption status as charitable organization.

He said the foundation tax returns would "obviously" open up a vista as far as its connections with gambling are concerned.

Rep. Ford's formal allegation that Justice Douglas is unfit for the bench was based in part on the Justice service for nine years as president of the foundation at an annual salary of \$12,000.

Much of the foundation's revenue derived from stock in Parvin-Dohmann, which held interests in Las Vegas casino-hotel and real estate ventures.

At present, joint operations of newspapers are subject to the same anti-trust laws as other industries. The legislation approved by the House subcommittee is different only in some relatively minor respects from the bill that passed the Senate last year.

The legislation has been endorsed by the Nixon administration even though the administration's expert agency on such matters, the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, opposes it.

Under the House subcommittee's bill, existing joint operations of independently owned newspapers there are 22 of them involving 44 publications—would be exempt from anti-trust prosecution if it could be shown that, at the time the joint operating agreement went into effect, not more than one of the papers "was likely to remain or become a sound publication."

Burger Sees No New Curbs Needed in Present Crisis

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI)—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger declared yesterday that the American system of justice is resilient enough to meet the current crisis of public discipline without cutting back on constitutional guarantees.

"Some say that we must 'crack down,' that we must 'smash' the challenges and restore tight discipline," the Chief Justice said in a speech at the American Law Institute convention.

"In periods of stress there are always some voices raised urging that we suspend fundamental guarantees and take shortcuts as a matter of self-protection," Mr. Burger said. But he noted that "in those few periods of our history when we suspended basic guarantees of the individual in times of great national stress, we often found, in retrospect, that we have over-reacted."

His remarks were delivered as the A.L.I. began its annual four-day meeting. An opening speech by the Chief Justice is a tradition of the institute, an organization of judges, law professors and attorneys who suggest ways to improve the law and to eliminate legal differences between various jurisdictions. About 300 members were present as Mr. Burger addressed the group for the first time yesterday.

He departed from the custom of former Chief Justice Earl Warren, who had used the occasion to give a detailed rundown of the federal judiciary's progress during the year. With Mr. Warren in the audience yesterday, Mr. Burger gave a brief speech, directed at the "growing doubts" that he said exist among those who wonder if the American system of justice can withstand the strain of disruptions in and out of courtrooms.

He took an optimistic view, declaring that it "would be foolhardy not to be concerned about the turmoil and strife and violence."

House Advances Anti-Trust Law Change on Press

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI)—The House anti-trust subcommittee approved legislation yesterday that would immunize from anti-trust prosecution most or all existing joint operations of separately owned newspapers and many future agreements for joint operations.

The legislation approved by the House subcommittee is different only in some relatively minor respects from the bill that passed the Senate last year.

The legislation has been endorsed by the Nixon administration even though the administration's expert agency on such matters, the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, opposes it.

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Single Atom Photographed In U.S. Lab for First Time

CHICAGO, May 20 (Reuters)—A British-born physicist announced today he has succeeded in achieving one of science's ultimate dreams—isolating and photographing a single atom.

The scientific breakthrough was made by Prof. Albert V. Crewe, assisted by two graduate students, Joseph Wall and John Langmore, at the University of Chicago two months ago with the aid of a scanning electron microscope which Dr. Crewe designed and built with funds supplied by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Crewe displayed photographs of single uranium and thorium atoms, magnified a million times, at a press conference. They were the result of six years' research and expenditure of between \$750,000 and \$1 million.

The technique devised by Dr. Crewe enables a single atom of these metals to be seen within a molecular structure for the first time.

With further research the technique "will provide a tool for investigating the materials of biological processes and enable biologists to proceed more rapidly in the techniques of studying biological cells, such as cancer and other cells," he said.

Dr. Crewe, now an American citizen and a research professor in the Department of Physics at the Enrico Fermi Institute at the University of Chicago, pointed out that he had, as yet, only been able to photograph very heavy single atoms.

A new scanning electron microscope is to be built which, he hopes, will improve on this ability and enable us to see single atoms as light as iron or copper.

The goal of the future—he described it as "the Holy Grail"—is, he said, "the ability to see a molecule and be able to recognize every single atom in it and thus study the structure of the molecule."

Soviet SST Does 1,243 MPH; Can't Hear Own Boom

MOSCOW, May 20 (UPI)—The Soviet Union said yesterday that its supersonic airliner cracked the sound barrier for the second time in a flight which proved that passengers will not hear a sonic boom.

The Tu-144 developed a cruising speed of 1,243 mph, the fastest it has ever flown, after it took off from an unspecified airport near Moscow.

Capt. Eduard Yel'yan, the test pilot, said the sleek delta-winged craft was "good in control and simple in piloting" as it cruised at an altitude of about 50,000 feet, according to the Tass news agency.

Earlier this year the Russians predicted the airliner, capable of carrying 120 passengers, will be in international service before 1975.

The announced range of the craft is 4,000 miles, insufficient for a direct Moscow-New York flight. But Air Ministry officials indicated alterations were being made as testing progressed, apparently with intentions to use the plane on this route.

Short-Circuited At Credibility Gap

COLOMBO, Ceylon, May 20 (AP)—A bolt of lightning could prove the biggest election boost Premier Dudley Senanayake will get in his bid for a new term in office pollsters here said yesterday.

A Buddhist monk, speaking at a meeting held by an opposition candidate, said: "Premier Senanayake is a worse destroyer of Buddhism than the ancient Chola [Indian invaders]. If what I say is false let lightning strike this place."

The next day it did. A bolt ripped straight through the speaker's dais and the coconut tree that supported it, according to the Venerable Dhammadasa, chief monk of a temple near the meeting site.

Villagers in this predominantly Buddhist region are now thronging to the spot to see the coconut and roving poets and pamphleteers are spreading the story of what villagers are calling "the vengeance of the gods."

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Halvard M. Lange Dies; Long Norwegian Foreign Minister

OSLO, May 20 (UPI)—Halvard M. Lange, 67, one of Scandinavia's best known statesmen and one of the founding fathers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, died last night.

Mr. Lange, who served as Norwegian foreign minister for nearly 30 years, was admitted to a hospital Friday night after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage. However, hospital officials refused to divulge the exact cause of death.

Mr. Lange's signing of the NATO pact in 1949 and his championing of the cause of Norway's cooperation with the Western world represented a major break with Scandinavia's neutralist tradition.

Before Mr. Lange, the generally held view among Norwegian politicians was that Norway's best foreign policy was to have no foreign policy at all.

Within the NATO alliance, Mr. Lange became a spokesman for increased cooperation among the nations of the free world and between them and the emerging nations of Africa and Asia. He pressed for cooperation in all fields—financial, cultural and military.

In the 1950s he was one of NATO's so-called "wise men" who drafted plans to increase cooperation. The others were former Canadian Premier and Foreign Minister Lester Pearson and Belgian Premier and Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak.

Mr. Lange was made chairman of the NATO Council in 1960. He also served as a member of the Common Market but took the stand that such membership would be possible only if Britain were admitted to the community.

He was the son of Dr. Christian Lange, a historian and eminent pacifist who for some 25 years was chief organizer of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1921 and

was an early secretary-general of the League of Nations.

During the Second World War Mr. Lange was imprisoned by the Gestapo and spent some time in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

Ray Schalk
CHICAGO, May 20 (AP)—Ray Schalk, 77, a former catcher for the Chicago White Sox, who was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame in 1955, died today of cancer in a hospital here.

Mr. Schalk, who caught 1,760 major-league games from 1912 through 1928, finished his big-league career as a player-coach for the New York Giants. He caught for the White Sox from 1912 until 1928 and later managed the club.

Despite his relatively small size, 5 feet 9 inches and 166 pounds, Raymond William (Crack) Schalk has been rated a one of the most durable catchers of his or any day.

Not only did Mr. Schalk survive the rigors as a catcher in 18 seasons, he also caught over 100 games a season for 12 years—11 of them consecutive—and for eight years topped American League catches in fielding percentage.

In 1927 and 1928, Mr. Schalk managed the White Sox. He also served under John McGraw as catcher-coach for the New York Giants in 1929. Later he coached Buffalo in the International League and Indianapolis of the American Association before his retirement.

Marcel Spinelli
NEW YORK, May 20 (UPI)—Marcel Spinelli, 65, a novelist and short-story writer, died at Luke's Hospital Monday after long illness.

Mr. Spinelli, who was born in Brazil, came to the United States in 1929. The last of his novels, "The Mission," published in 1966, his first book "From Jungle Roots," received favorable reviews in 1958—The New York Times called it a "remarkable novel."

One of Mr. Spinelli's 20 short stories, "The Legless Bullfighter," first appeared in Esquire Magazine and later in an anthology of short stories.

The author's manuscripts and correspondence files are being sent to Boston University, at the request of the school, for a Marcel Spinelli Collection in the university's research library.

Algeria Opens Diplomatic Ties With E. Germany

ALGIERS, May 20 (Reuters).—Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Boufelfel today formally announced his country's recognition of East Germany at a ceremony to sign economic cooperation agreements between the two countries.

He said that in the name of the Algerian government he recognized the German Democratic Republic, East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer, who is on a 24-hour visit to Algeria, was present at the signing.

Mr. Boufelfel added that Algeria intends to renew diplomatic relationships with West Germany "as soon as possible, immediately, if possible"—provided the Federal Republic is prepared to re-evaluate its relations with the Arab world.

Algeria broke off diplomatic relations with Bonn in May, 1968, after West Germany exchanged ambassadors with Israel.

DEATH NOTICE
KRIEGER — At Neully-sur-Seine on May 19th, 1970, Edward G. KRIEGER, beloved husband of Emma Gail Krieger and father of Evelyn.

Don't Miss!
Important Job Opportunities in Europe's Technical Industries.
Thursday, May 28
The International Herald Tribune will publish an Important Recruitment Section
Engineering and Technical Opportunities.

Obituaries

Halvard M. Lange Dies; Long Norwegian Foreign Minister



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مكتبة الأصيل

Mr. Burns' Trial Balloon

It is good to know that Chairman Arthur F. Burns of the Federal Reserve Board is thinking of unorthodox ways of coping with inflation. The wage-price spiral persists in spite of the government-made recession designed to cure it. Mr. Burns has voiced a nationwide disappointment with the policies pursued thus far, which in part, at least, have been his policies. Yet it cannot be said that the Fed chairman has offered a feasible alternative or supplement.

Apparently, Mr. Burns is groping for something that is not yet within his grasp. His most significant comment was: "We should not close our minds to the possibility that an incomes policy, provided it stopped well short of direct price and wage control and was used merely as a supplement to overall fiscal and monetary measures, might speed us through this transitional period of cost-push inflation." To thus commend the search for a policy is a very long way from offering a policy. Indeed, Mr. Burns conceded that other countries which have tried wage-price or income policies have achieved relatively little success, and he acknowledged the same in regard to the wage-price guidelines of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

The Fed chairman declined to answer any of the hard questions. Could an "incomes policy" for the country be merely proclaimed by the President or would it have to be enacted by Congress to make it meaningful? What chance is there that Congress would accept such a policy? How could it be fairly applied to those industries and unions which have not pressed excessive demands in the past and are now trying to "catch up"? If compliance were to be voluntary, what reason is there to believe that the policy would be effective? And what justice would there be in exacting sacrifices from co-

operative elements in the society while the majority continued to demand their pound of inflation?

The President could, of course, call a conference of business, financial and labor leaders and plead with them to resist the continued escalation of prices and wages. He could adopt Housing and Urban Development Secretary George Romney's suggestion of a "watchdog commission" to focus public attention on excessive price and wage decisions. The effect in both instances might well be to enlist public support for the fight against inflation and to create a climate more conducive to wage and price stability. Mr. Romney's \$15,000 cut in his own government salary is not likely to be contagious, but it is nevertheless a useful gesture when so many individuals and groups are pushing wages and prices through the ceiling.

Contributions to an anti-inflationary climate are different, however, from an attempt to fix a national incomes policy. If written into law, such a policy might well prove to be too inflexible and too stifling to a dynamic economy. If not written into law, how could it be other than a pretense or a trap for the conscientious? It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that, in this instance, Mr. Burns was trying to eat his cake and have it too. If not—if the chairman of the Fed really has in mind some formula that would induce hardheaded corporation executives to hold prices in check and hard-bargaining union leaders to negotiate less inflationary wage settlements, and tough-minded union members to accept them—he should hasten to enlighten a waiting nation. At the moment he has succeeded in releasing only the flimsiest sort of trial balloon in an economic whirlwind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Asian Peace Plea

The 11 Asian nations that met in Djakarta last weekend to discuss the Cambodian crisis showed good judgment in focusing their efforts on a broader search for a peaceful settlement of the overall Indochina problem.

Although a majority of the participants are, or have been, actively engaged on the side of the anti-Communist forces in the Indochina conflict, the Djakarta meeting brushed aside appeals for concerted military intervention in behalf of the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh. This refusal may have disappointed hopes for a move toward collective security in Asia, such as President Nixon and others have been suggesting.

But the Asian leaders appear to have recognized, as increasing numbers of Americans are beginning to do, that the situation

in Indochina does not lend itself to a military solution. The introduction of additional Asian troops into Cambodia—some of them from states that are traditional foes of the Khmers—would only further complicate the political problems that lie at the root of the Southeast Asian conflict. A wider military intervention by Asian states would heighten the danger of a wider Asian war.

The Djakarta gathering delegates a task force composed of representatives from Japan, Malaysia and Indonesia to seek a broader meeting on Indochinese peace through the Geneva co-chairmen and UN Secretary-General Thant. This Asian appeal for negotiation rather than confrontation in Southeast Asia deserves a positive response, especially from the combatants and their supporters on both sides.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'Vietnamizing' Cambodia

In a few weeks time, President Nixon has perhaps achieved in Cambodia what several centuries of war could not fully do: to make the whole country fall into the hands of the Vietnamese. Saigon made a point of underscoring that an annexation was out of the question. The very fact that the word was spoken proves that nothing can be clear and simple between the Cambodians and Vietnamese. Without any doubt, it will not be possible to evacuate all civilian Vietnamese living in Cambodia. And the Viet Cong undoubtedly will not be eliminated in a few days. There is thus every reason to foresee that the South Vietnamese will stay long in Cambodia.

For the Saigon army this implies the danger of being bogged down into a population likely to become increasingly hostile. For the Cambodians, the sentiment already exists of being invaded by people who, they say, have a colonizer's turn of mind. It appears increasingly that Washington and Saigon may not have weighed all the risks involved in the operation which they started in Indochina.

—From France-Sotr (Paris).

Japan and China

At the Djakarta conference, Japan showed for the first time that Tokyo has from now on a part to play in the political and diplomatic game in Asia. Premier Sato obtained the green light for such an action in his conversations in the White House last December. In the opinion of observers, Pres-

ident Nixon and Mr. Sato, after deciding on the conditions for Okinawa's return to Japan, appeared to have sealed a sort of new alliance between America and Japan. Washington somehow offered Japan the chance to be its successor in Asia. And, diplomats say, something new will take place between Japan and China as early as this year.

The Chinese, who are convinced that the Americans have lost the great war in Asia, believe that, in the period that will follow the American withdrawal, the two Asian powers, China and Japan, will have to agree together to bar the U.S.S.R. or any other power from Asia and to restore order in the area. The fundamental rule of Mr. Sato's policy concerning China is "economic and strategic—but not ideological—coexistence." The cancellation of the Warsaw talks by the Chinese is part of the game which Mao and the Chinese leaders intend to play with Japan, which will be China's only valid partner after the Americans' withdrawal.

—From Paris-Jour.

Just Not Cricket

The decision to let the South African cricket tour go ahead flies in the face of common sense. It is an act of perverse, and dangerous, folly. It is also singularly ill-mannered. Do the Blimps of Lord's (cricket ground), dug in behind their barbed wire, really suppose that promoting an apartheid test series, which opens on the day of a general election, is keeping cricket out of politics?

—From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 21, 1895

WASHINGTON—The income tax decision was delivered by the Supreme Court today. A full bench was present and the vote stood five to four against the constitutionality of the law. For the law were Justices Jackson, Harlan, White and Brown. Against it were Chief Justice Fuller, and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras. The decision says that a tax on any personal property, as well as on real estate and bonds, is a direct tax, and therefore unconstitutional.

Fifty Years Ago

May 21, 1920

WASHINGTON—It is learned from the most reliable authority that the administration is seriously considering a proposal to write off a considerable portion of the Allied debts to the United States. It is difficult to say just where the proposal originated or whether it is due to some commitments by the President while in Paris, or since his return. But the fact is established that the views of some within the administration are favorable to such a plan.



The Revolt of the Civil Servants

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Robert Finch, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, is caught in an awkward conflict between his convictions and his loyalties. He is the upstart at HEW, more complicated than that, and needs some explanation.

In the first place, there is nothing new about differences between presidents and cabinet members over policies and priorities. John Gardner, Robert McNamara and Clark Clifford all had fundamental differences with President Johnson, which they swallowed for quite a while and didn't really make clear until they were out of office—and not always then.

There are two reasons for this. First, the presidential government is not like parliamentary government in Britain. We don't really have "cabinet government" in this country; we don't even have a functioning "cabinet," except in name. The members have no political constituencies of their own. They are the personal creatures of the President and therefore owe him some loyalty.

The other reason is that the art

of resigning on principle in this capital has disappeared, particularly for ambitious young politicians like Secretary Finch, who think, not always accurately, that "to get along you have to go along." It's too bad, but it's the habit of the age.

Back of the revolt in the department against Secretary Finch's acquiescence in the President's Cambodian, school desegregation and civil rights policies, there is also considerable anxiety over his decision to delegate responsibility for executive manpower in the department to Frederick V. Malek, a 33-year-old former West Point graduate and industrialist from Orangeburg, S.C., who is believed to be taking instructions on top jobs from the President's aides in the White House.

The latest case in point concerns the resignation of Dr. Joseph T. English, a 37-year-old Philadelphia psychiatrist, who has been administrator of HEW's health services and Mental Health Administration, which is responsible for a \$1.5 billion federal health program employing over 25,000 people.

What has happened is that the Wilson government has made Dr. English safe for a while. It has done so with care and with nationalization schemes and ambitious welfare programs. And Mr. Wilson, putting on his pipe in the best Blimpish fashion as if nothing had ever gone wrong, is the personification of this transformation trick.

Even measured against that awe-inspiring dear of the bland, Mr. Heath is no stormy petrel. His forte is organization—not speech-making or Tory ideology. He is a common man—the son of a carpenter—not a scion of privilege. If he has a passion, it is for efficiency in what he calls the "white hot technological age." His hobbies run to such mild pursuits as sailing and playing the organ.

But it happens that the prime minister's self-assurance gets under the skin of the leader of the opposition. Faced with a benevolent uncle, Mr. Heath comes on as the petulant nephew. Thus, in the very season of grace, even as the elections were being announced, Mr. Heath declared that the "competency" of the prime minister "makes me angry."

All the Big Guns

Given that contrast, personalities rather than issues will dominate the election. On that level, Mr. Wilson has all the big guns. The edge in personality made it possible for Labor to come from way behind in the public opinion polls only a few weeks ago. It makes Labor the favorite to win—maybe even handsomely—next month.

Even so, the differences between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Heath are largely superficial. In their different ways, both men answer to the public taste for colorless leadership. Both are careful men and uninspiring. No matter who wins, British public life will be in for a period of hollow years.

ple. He came into the department in a class four civil service job at the end of the Johnson administration.

The official announcement was that Dr. English was resigning to take over a \$70,000-a-year job as president of the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation, the largest nonfederal health job in the nation, and technically this was accurate. But the truth is that it was made clear to Dr. English that the White House wanted him to resign, and this was done while his immediate boss, Dr. Roger O. Reberg, was in Italy. And as soon as he resigned, his job was taken over by the civil service and published last Friday in the Federal Register as an appointive position.

Choice Overruled

This is not the first time the White House has cut across Finch. He chose Dr. John C. Knowles, head of Massachusetts General Hospital, to be the nation's top physician and was overruled by the White House under pressure from the American Medical Association. And last week, against Finch's advice, the Justice Department announced that it would support the tax exempt status of private schools deliberately set up to circumvent public school desegregation rulings Finch's department had supported.

In short, there is a revolt at HEW, not because the employees in that vast bureaucracy don't like and respect Finch, but because they do like and respect him. They want him to be faithful to himself and then to lead the protest against the war, assuming that he has more political willpower with President Nixon than he really does.

Or failing that, at least they want him to keep control over his own department and maintain a balance between the politicians in the White House and outstanding young doctors like Joseph English, who has been one of the few links between this administration and the young doctors and critics in the universities.

In fairness, it should be said here that the administration is not getting rid of men like Dr. English in order to put incompetent political hacks into top HEW jobs. Dr. Vernon Wilson, who is replacing Dr. English, was director of health affairs at the University of Missouri and is highly respected even by those at HEW who are critical of Bob Finch, the new manpower director, Frederick Malek, and the political aides in the White House who are applying pressure for more political appointees.

Nevertheless, HEW is in turmoil. The new thing here is the extent of the revolt at HEW and at the State Department against the policies and priorities of the administration. Like the students, the civil servants are now protesting against being taken for granted, and this could have a profound effect on the future of the American government.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The New Ball Game

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—At the risk of being overly personal, the recent exchange between Sen. Edward Kennedy and this reporter requires a footnote. The trouble is that with all his decency, all his eloquence, all his normal good sense, the senator has altogether missed the key point.

The key point is that we are now in an altogether new ball game, quite different from the first quarter century of the cold war and very much more dangerous. This is the real meaning of the Soviet take-over of the main air defense of Egypt, with Russian flares, Russian technicians and Russian ground troops.

We are in an altogether new ball game for two reasons. First, the Soviets have never before committed Russian troops to a military adventure beyond the recognized borders of the Soviet empire. You can argue that the Cuban missile crisis might have ended with an exception to this rule; but it would have been a mighty unpleasant exception!

Second, the Soviets have never before sought to extend their empire's borders in any important way. By all kinds of methods in all kinds of places, from Korea to Cuba, they have tried to make trouble for the United States and to promote the Communist cause. Until now, however, they have not attempted direct expansion of their own zone of power. But they are doing it now.

The Soviet purpose has not been understood, because of the galloping self-deception now being practiced in many of the State Department, in large sectors of the intelligence community, and above all, among the liberal intellectuals. Israel's existence, it is repeatedly said, "really helps the Soviets," by giving them leverage with the Arabs.

Bigger Stakes

That was true for a couple of years after the six-day war; but it is now hogwash. The Soviets are playing for much bigger stakes than a mere gain of leverage with the Egyptians or Syrians. They are now playing for the entire Middle East, which they will surely win if Israel is beaten in the knees, or is actually destroyed with Soviet help.

If that happens, the Arab states that still retain links with the West will go down like so many ninepins. Soviet power will be the only kind of power in the whole of the Middle East. The Arabs, to be sure, may not be reduced to the subject status of the unhappy Czechs—or at any rate, not right away. But with any power but Soviet power excluded from the Middle East, the Kremlin's heavy hand will be on the oil tap, on which the economic life of Japan and Western Europe still very largely depends. The possibilities of blackmail will be almost limitless.

The stakes in the game, in sum, are more than big enough to justify the quite new kinds of risks the Soviets are running. As far as these new kinds of risk are concerned, moreover, the Vietnamese war has nothing to do with the case.

The other reason is the abrupt decline of the American nuclear margin, from five-to-one superiority in President Kennedy's time to less than parity today. Anyone could foresee that such a decline of our margin would lead to Soviet realization of risk; if, indeed, this reporter repeatedly predicted it. And it has now occurred, with dire results.

Where the Vietnamese war does enter is by its encouragement of a kind of self-indulgent lunacy among the liberal intellectuals. They talk nowadays, as though the cold war was no worse than a bad cold—and a bad cold, at that, which the world caught from Dean G. Acheson. They argue that the right way to deal with dreadful dangers is to wish they were not there.

They forget that in the Soviet Union, the liberal intellectuals meant those civilian leaders active and unanimously collaborated, in the terror years before 1939, in Joseph Stalin's cold-blooded extermination of 20 million fellow citizens. In sum, the liberal intellectuals' world view is compounded of ignorance, vanity and total unreality.

As to the Nixon administration's Middle Eastern policy, to do has been shockingly pusillanimous. This is where the administration has really done wrong; yet it has been almost entirely immune from attack, thus far, because such an attack would demand an admission from the liberal intellectuals that they have also been dead wrong in their view of the world. Considering the fate that hangs over Israel, it is an ugly story.

Letters

Questions

Who is the criminal?—The government that allows and condones violent acts against black people and other minorities? The government that does not adhere to its own constitution? The government that puts a man on the moon and lets a portion of its citizens starve to death? The government that accepts senators and congressmen from areas that deny humans the right to vote?

Or the man, that peacefully demonstrates and gets thrown into jail over the above injustices? CHARLES GOLDEN, Copenhagen.

Israel vs. Lebanon

The recent attack on Southern Lebanon indicates ever so clearly the shortsightedness of the Israeli authorities. Certainly the guerrilla incursions were, an annoyance which the Israeli Army countered with reprisals of corresponding magnitude. But this new escalation of the border fighting can only result in what Israeli security manifestly does not need, namely another hostile border.

The largest and most extensive conflict with Lebanon since Israel's creation 22 years ago will only serve to unify a people whose internal divisiveness has for all these years kept them on the periphery of the Arab-Israeli dispute. It is a disaster for both sides.

Commandos and Lebanese security forces, who only last October were fighting each other, were fighting together to repulse the armored Israeli invasion. Commando vehicles roamed the streets of Beirut asking for blood donations in a manifestation of unity rarely seen in the Lebanese capital. Even Syria.

ria, whose relationship with Lebanon lacks even the cordiality of diplomatic relations, came to a with jets and artillery.

If the Israelis now get adequate Lebanese forces to patrol the border, as they have been demanding their mission will certainly not be to enhance Israel's security.

KEVIN J. KINSELLA, Stockholm.

Angry Yugoslav

Quo vadis America? During the Second World War was a prisoner of the Nazis as Yugoslav partisan. I was 18 years old then and lost my left arm. When I was in the German hospital I met my first American aviator captured by our common enemy, the Nazis. He had his leg broken. At that time I could not speak English, but spoke to him with my eyes and expressed all my sympathy and solidarity. He was young also, about 20 years old, and if he still alive I guess he is asking the same question I did at the beginning of this letter.

I am angry, terribly angry. I am angry with all the rulers of the U.S.A. and particularly those that Spiro Agnew who can fit perfectly in today's fascist Greece and with that hypocrite of a man Nixon.

But above all, I am angry with all the Americans who passively deserve the worst genocide they could expect in Indochina. (HEW would be proud of them) with all Americans who do not sheep let themselves be brought to Indochina. The last killing at the campus of Kent shocked me.

So sincerely I repeat the question: Quo vadis America? QUINTINO BASSANI, Zagreb.

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A Bauhaus Festival for Gropius

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 20 (UPI)—Two nearly naked women and a man painted in silver from head to toe dithered across the room as eerie electronic music and flashing strobe lights reverberated against walls and ceilings covered completely with silver paper. Below them, statuesque women in floor-length metallic gowns and men in silver suits whizzed down a chute, bounced off rubber mats in the basement and ran into an inflated plastic bag, where they gleefully threw fistfuls of tiny white pellets at each other.

It was all part of the Gropius Fest, a dazzling costume party held to honor the memory of Walter Gropius, founder of the Bauhaus School of Architecture and Design, who died last July at 86. In his testament, written in 1933 when he feared for his life in Nazi Germany, he called out for mourning on his death, but "a festa—a Bauhaus—drinking, laughing, loving."

And so in this spirit more than 1,000 invited and uninvited guests Monday night jammed into the offices of the architectural firm he helped found here to drink, laugh, love, dance and probably break every fire regulation in the Cambridge ordinance book.

Metallic Theme

Admission was "by metallic decoration only," the theme of the party being "Something Metallic," the name of a similar festival held in Dessau, Germany, in 1929. That was at the height of the Bauhaus movement, which was then pioneering in the use of metal in architecture and design.

The guests came in shimmering metal capes, robes, gowns,



Walter Gropius, left, at the Bauhaus in 1926. Center, Marcel Breuer. Right, Wassily Kandinsky.

jackets, trousers, shirts, hats and vests. They crowned their heads with such things as vegetable strainers, old Christmas tinsel, construction materials, machine shop shavings or wrapped themselves in air-conditioning ducts and metal boxes.

The noisy almost impenetrable throng filtered through three levels of the Architects Collaborative, Gropius's firm, where they danced to two rock bands, watched the nude show by the ZONE theater group, walked through a multimedia slide and film show in which 14 projectors simultaneously flashed pictures of Gropius and his work on the walls, slid into

the "laughing gallery," drank champagne and consumed \$78 worth of strawberries.

The festival was sponsored by the firm and the Harvard Graduate School of Design, where Gropius was chairman of the architecture department from 1937 to 1952.

Mrs. Gropius

No one was more excited perhaps than Mrs. Gropius, Mr. Gropius's energetic 73-year-old widow, who came wearing a black and white print gown and a crown of aluminum plates and wire stripping. "My husband would have loved this," she said. "It's just like the parties we had in the Bauhaus."

Those parties were held about twice a year and they were more than just hedonistic fun-making. "The Bauhaus was a very revolutionary place internally," Mrs. Gropius recalled. "And if something went wrong and the conflict came to a head, my husband said, 'Let's have a party.'"

"The party was symbolic," she went on. "It threw a positive light on the benefits of collaboration."

The Bauhaus movement, which has greatly influenced contemporary design, sought to combine function with simplicity of form, using all the resources of art, science and technology. It was this spirit that the party tried to capture Monday night.

As the evening wore on and the crowds thinned, some reminisced and there was a feeling that the Gropius Fest marked the final postscript to a glorious era that could never be recaptured.

"This may be the last groan of that generation," said one tired-looking party-goer. "It'll never happen again."

LONDON

Keeping Abreast of Fashion

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON—John Donald, one of Britain's most successful jewelry designers, has just launched his new collection at Tecla's showrooms in New Bond Street. Called "The Erogenous Zone," this year's collection concentrates on the neck and, more controversially, on the bosom.

Ever since the first seething blouse jewelry designers have striven to make them, if not respectable, at least acceptable, by creating simplified metal bras of chains and appropriately placed jewels. Until now the results have been expensive. Thus it is something of a surprise to see an established jeweler such as John Donald, whose regular patrons include the Snowdens and other members of the royal family, joining the nudist stakes.

At around £1,300 (\$3,000) a piece, prospective buyers have to value their bejeweled exposure rather highly. But as Mr. Donald points out, all his latest designs are adaptable, converting into earrings, bracelets and brooches. "An expensive piece of jewelry is rarely worn more than two or three times a year, so I am making all mine convertible so that the various parts can be worn on different occasions."

Even his more conventional chokers, highly fashionable with the new, lower necklines, can be dismantled to form either two bracelets or a bracelet and a brooch. "It's not a new idea by any means," says John. "The Victorians made adaptable jewelry, but it was very complicated and involved fiddling around with tiny screws. I have simplified all this so that the different pieces just slot together easily and quickly."

With few exceptions, all the new designs are made up in 18-karat gold. Mr. Donald's favorite material, and in the cultured pearls for which Tecla is famous. The association between designer and pearl specialist that led to the recently opened shop in Bond Street, has proved to be an unusual success. In addition, John Donald has a workshop at 130 Chapside, in the heart of the City on the former site of medieval London's bustling gold market.

The workshop is modeled on its predecessors, with a small showroom at ground-floor level, beneath which eight craftsmen toil at their benches. The customer, as in the past, is perfectly welcome to go downstairs and see the craftsmen soldering, setting and polishing the jewelry, and can discuss



Pearl ropes are threaded onto 18-karat gold wire. The cost: about £1,250 (\$3,000).

his ideas with John Donald, whose office is at the end of the room.

Roughly 50 percent of the jewelry is made to the customer's personal taste. "I like my customers to be consulted at every stage of design. Before they buy a piece I have a rough made up so that they can get an idea of how the finished piece will look. If they don't like it they can change their mind."

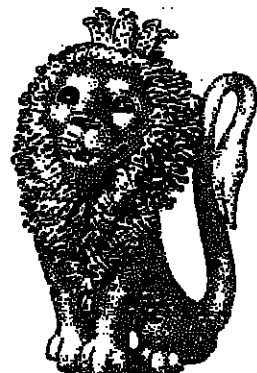
Redesigning

"I do quite a lot of redesigning

old jewelry or resetting stones, and recently I have been sent bags of pearls to make up." It seems ironic to think that, when John Donald left art school in 1956, no one was interested in his ideas, and he was forced to supplement his income by turning his hand to industrial design, while still working at jewelry. Eventually he opened his own retail outlet, which proved a great success, and he has never looked back since.

"I have always been greatly influenced by the Victorians. I am interested in working the surface of my materials, and prefer jewelry to be decorative rather than plain and sculptural." The gold that goes into his designs is in tiny flakes, cubes, beads or diamonds, echoing the shape of the inset stones. "I am also fascinated by organic structures, and base much of my jewelry on the forms of natural crystals." This gives his jewelry the appearance of delicate sea creatures, and corals, into which he sometimes places slabs or chunks of polished minerals or semi-precious stones which add to the organic effect.

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The ballet "Hipop" by Dirk Sanders with costumes by Guy Pellaert.

Putting Amiens on Dance Map

By David Stevens

RISE, May 20—Two years after its creation and in its darkest period, Ballet-Théâtre Contemporain has come to Paris to show it is one of the jewels of French Cultural Ministry's revitalization program and Amiens has become a stop-place on the dance map. The name either says or implies the fundamental role of this company. The "theater" carries as much weight as "ballet," while "contemporary" is manifested in 3 forms. It is a young and group of 30-odd dancers, stars but not built on the selection of music, and recorded, is both classic and contemporary either pop music or Stravinsky, Bartók, Varèse, Berio, or Xenakis, and for any or costumes it calls on contemporary painting and sculpture. Most important, under the impetus of its leader, Jean-Albert Carré, it is devoted mainly to the production of new works by an exclusive roster of leading choreographers—it has produced more than a baker's dozen in two years, two of them this second week of a season at the Opéra de la Ville.

Gambler's Approach
It is a gambler's approach building a repertoire, and it is the focus on the choreographer. The use of outstanding

Ballet
In France

artists is no guarantee of unity of purpose, and if the choreography falls short in the presence of strong music and assertive décor, it risks losing the audience's attention to these two elements and destroying the total effect. To this troupe's great credit, dance held its own and the total effect was made a surprisingly high percentage of the time.

The cornerstone of this week's program is "Ténésaires," John Butler's first choreography for a French company, with up to nine pairs of dancers "traveling" by various choreographic locomotions through the four movements of Luciano Berio's "Sinfonia" in the rarefied atmosphere of Piotr Kowalsky's illuminated cubic space—a high degree of harmony being achieved in the key third movement, with its artful mélange of Mahler, Strauss, Beethoven et al. The company's youthful vigor came through the strongest in Dirk Sanders' "Hipop," with its pop music score, costumes based on Guy Pellaert's comic-strip designs and against an expressionist plastic foam backdrop by the sculptor César. A high level of integration was achieved by two of the four ballets on last week's program. In Brian Macdonald's "Dance-

ous Games," youth on the playground gradually, almost tragically became youth at the barricades, to a score by Archie Shepp and portable scenic elements by Jean Dewasne—colorful, multi-shaped balloons that absorbed the movement. Michel Decombey's "Violence" was a tour de force of an aerobic, erotic pas de deux for Martine Farnain and Jean Guiniano, and the transparent thread-like curtains of Jesus-Raphaël Soto's décor both played a functional role in the "female as the dealer of the species" theme and corresponded to the mélange of electronic and violistic sounds in the music of Bernard Parmegiani and Devy Elsh.

As the choreographic overseer of the company, Françoise Adret has had a major hand in this forming of a remarkable young company, but her own two ballets, "Aquathème" (music by Ivo Malec and scenery by Gustave Singier) and "Monte" (music by Xenakis and set by Mario Fréchet) were out the patience of many in the otherwise enthusiastic overflow audience with murky content and limited choreographic invention.

Among the dancers that contribute most strongly to this group's personality, James Urbain, full of spring-loaded energy, and Jacques Dombrowsky, fluid and elegant, were particularly evident, and among the women, Magdalena, Pope, Muriel Belmonte and Vera Filatoff.

Dining Out in Sicily: Blend of Traditions

By Shari Steiner

LERMO, Sicily—Sicily has a culinary history as varied as that of Austria by the 19th-century empire. The Sicilian tradition draws on the 4-and-a-half-century heritage of the casseroles of the Normans and the tomato-oregano flavoring so familiar to Italy. The result is a happy blend of interesting, different foods, that are not always easy for visitors to find. For example, North African couscous, in Trapani homes is served with a fish stew, or simply served, like pasta, is only occasionally listed on restaurant menus. It is the "Joy Cooking" calls "variety," and my grandmother graphically termed "in-grams" are sold, boiled and served at stands in the food courts of Argenteo. But they tend to find in restaurants.

Antipastos
Restaurants, a typical meal with antipasto. But the variety differs from found on the mainland. It is a large variety of mince salads, cold pasta and caponata alla Siciliana, spicy eggplant concomb, made with tomatoes, raisins, black olives, onions, pine nuts. In comes a series of heavy omelette pastas. The best of these is pasta alla made with extra-thick ricotta and sardine sauce. It is a wide range of meat. The Sicilians are excellent at grilling and a fritto griglia is better here than anywhere. The roast kid is also a simple specialty.



Clyde Stelmar.

At the Hostaria al Ficodindia in Palermo.

The Sicilian delight is, however, in the bread, names that cover everything from stuffed veal rolls to enormous stuffed roasts. And fish is another strong point. Swordfish and tuna are served everywhere. Lobster is available in the more expensive restaurants.

Desserts are rich with whipped cream, ice cream, meringues, toasted almonds, pistachio nuts and Marsala. The pasticceria abound with confections (fried dough tubes filled with sweetened ricotta and spiced with chocolate and candied fruit).

The Sicilian wines are high in alcoholic content and tend to be sweet and heavy. Marsala, of course, is famous the world over. Moscato at Syracuse and Noto is particularly good. Every where, Corvo is a good, economical table wine, and the Casteldaccia Corvo vineyards are outstanding.

The Restaurants

Where to find the food? Taormina has the Al Gondoliere (Corso Umberto 79) which serves regional specialties. Erice, the tiny stone village high above Trapani, has the elegant Al Cielo, with a garden, dance floor for the summer. The restaurant is open during the winter but, until May 1, the fare tends to be rather Bolognese in flavor.

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.....	1.51 1/2	1.58	Jul	1.35	1.35 1/2	1.35
base 70	1.50	1.50	Sep	1.36 1/2	1.37 1/2	1.36
.....	1.67	1.70 1/2	Dec	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.20
.....			Mar	1.43 1/2	1.44 1/2	1.43
base 100						
.....	412 1/4	396 1/4	Jul	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28
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.....			Dec	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.20
.....			Mar	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.25

Aug	1.70.50	1.70.
Oct	1.73.50	1.73.

24.37	—	8	Dec	1.76, 80	1.76
24.37	—	8	Feb	1.32, 60	1.32
26.40	—	5	Apr	1.37, 60	1.37
			Jun	1.35, 55	1.35
			Aug	1.27, 60	1.28
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			Jun		
1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$				
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1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.21				
1.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Sells: June 821; 79; Feb 6; April 7;					
LIVE HOGS					

65.20	1.65.20	1.72.00	19	9%	E
68.80	1.69.20	1.74.70	57	31 1/4	B

71.50	1.71	1.80	1.77	5612	1.78	1.78	1.78
72.00	1.75	1.75	1.80	5613	1.78	1.78	1.78
72.50	1.77	1.77	1.83	5614	1.78	1.78	1.78
73.00	1.80	1.81	1.87	5615	1.78	1.78	1.78
73.50	1.83	1.83	1.89	5616	1.78	1.78	1.78
LE				5617	1.78	1.78	1.78
30.50	30.57	30.65		5618	1.78	1.78	1.78
30.65	30.67	30.65		5619	1.78	1.78	1.78
29.50	29.00	30.05		5620	1.78	1.78	1.78
29.60	29.65	29.70		5621	1.78	1.78	1.78
29.75	29.73	29.77		5622	1.78	1.78	1.78
29.77	29.77	29.80		5623	1.78	1.78	1.78
	29.85	29.85		5624	1.78	1.78	1.78
955: Oct 394: Dec				5625	1.78	1.78	1.78
8771, 0.				5626	1.78	1.78	1.78

F pr.60	1	7	7	7	7
et ln .64	6	10%	10%	10%	10%
Forg 1.10	39	31%	32%	31	31
or M .60	22	23%	23%	23%	23%

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Grain	228	179	178	184	17
Co	33	71	74	7	7
Rams	R pfl.50	33	71	27	26
And	115	35	33	34	3
For	32	34	34	33	33
Pro	25	67	67	6	6
pe:55	20	164	164	16	16
ity	70	20	164	16	16
Unv	761	765	1134	1154	1094
				144	104

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Co	40	324	324	30%	30%
Finan	45	712	78	78	7012
Ming	54	1016	1016	94	94
ORL	37	22	2212	212	212
Sp	41	2812	4524	2812	2812
ry 3	220	464	464	464	464

40%	28½	Eaton Ya	1.40	48
18½	17	Echlin Mfg n		54
35	21¾	Eckerd J	.20	41

28%	24	Edison Bros	1
23%	9%	EG&G	9
7%	4%	EMusic	9729
11%	5%	EMusic Inc.	5
14%	14%	Emt Assoc	23
28%	15%	EMMAG	1
9%	5%	EsymNet Ind	30
20	16	ESPACE NG	1
29	19%	Esra Co	1.20
65%	4%	Emer Elec	112
46	3%	EMEI pf	8.50
44%	6%	EMerAir	54
28%	20	Emt Dist	1.76
28%	2%	EmporCo	9
29	20%	End Johnson	14
50	40	EndJohn pf	4

28	26 1/4	26 1/4	1 1/4	13 1/2	11
17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	3 1/4	31 3/4	21
21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	3 1/4	54 1/4	44

25% 10%	25% 10%	25% 10%	1/4 1/4	36% 31%
4%	4%	4%	4%	14%
4%	4%	4%	4%	25%
14%	14%	14%	14%	16%
15	15	15	15	10%
5%	5%	5%	5%	25%
14%	14%	14%	14%	25%
20%	20%	20%	20%	23%
4%	4%	4%	4%	31%
33%	33%	33%	33%	29%
4%	4%	4%	4%	14%
31	31	31	31	24%
27	27	27	27	12%
26	26	26	26	25%
24%	24%	24%	24%	32%
40	40	40	40	25%

Deal Basic 1	29	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4
11 Cent 1.14	11	22 1/4	22 1/4	21 3/4
11 Cen pf3.50	9	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 1/2
11 Trans 2	22	22 1/4	22 1/4	22

Power 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Power 2	299	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 3	229	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 4	171	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 5	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 6	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 7	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 8	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 9	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 10	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 11	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 12	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 13	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 14	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 15	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 16	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 17	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 18	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 19	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 20	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 21	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 22	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 23	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 24	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 25	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 26	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 27	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 28	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 29	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 30	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 31	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 32	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 33	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 34	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 35	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 36	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 37	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 38	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 39	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 40	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 41	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 42	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 43	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 44	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 45	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 46	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 47	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 48	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 49	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
Power 50	109	30	32	32	32	32	32	32

One Dollar.

was worth yesterday :	
Austrian schillings.....	23.6
Belgian francs.....	49.3
British pound (\$ per £).....	2.2
Danish crowns.....	7.4
Dutch guilders.....	3.7
Finnish marks.....	4.3
French francs.....	5.3
German marks.....	3.6
Greek drachmae.....	30
Italian lire.....	628.8
Mexican pesos.....	12.2
Norwegian crowns.....	7.7
Portuguese escudos.....	28.8
Spanish pesetas.....	69.6
Swedish crowns.....	5.3
Swiss francs.....	4.5

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local currency and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

NEW YORK FUTURES
May 20, 1970

World sugar: July 3.67-68, Oct. 2.99, Nov. 3.09 b, March May 71 3.97 n.

Wool: May 71 2.8 b, Oct. 109.0 b, March 71 100.4 b. Wool tops: No sales.

Cocoa: May 24.98, July 23.50, Sept. 26.65, March 71 27.90, July 71 23.30, Sept. 26.75.

Copper: May 71 40, July 36.75, Oct. 60.35, Dec. 65.40, March 71 40.60, May 71 38.75.

Silver: May 163.20, July 154.70, Sept. 167.00, Dec. 172.40, March 71 177.40, May 71 173.80, Sept. 71 181.00.

Orange Juice (frozen con July 37.00 b, Sept. 39.65 b, Dec. 39.65 b, Jan. 71 39.65 39.65.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.41, March April 71 2.94, May 71 3.40. (a) asked. (b) bid. (n) none.

COTTON 2

Oct	25.83	25.05	24.77	22
Jul				
Oct	76.87	76.87	76.87	22

Dec	1.20 ⁷ / ₈	1.23 ¹ / ₂
Mar	1.25 ¹ / ₄	1.25 ¹ / ₄

SOYBEANS

Jul	2.63	2.67 ¹ / ₂
Aug	2.64 ¹ / ₂	2.66 ¹ / ₂
Sep	2.59 ¹ / ₂	2.60
Oct	2.58	2.60
Nov	2.60 ¹ / ₂	2.61
Dec	2.64	2.65
May	2.67 ¹ / ₂	2.69 ¹ / ₂

SOYBEAN OIL

Jul	10.55	10.86
Aug	10.37	10.65
Sep	10.47	10.32
Oct	9.74	9.93
Nov	9.38	9.55
Dec	9.20	9.35
May	9.25	9.17

SOYBEAN MEAL

Jul	73.43	72.56
Aug	71.20	72.30
Sep	71.80	72.30
Oct	67.80	70.00
Nov	67.23	69.40
Dec	69.43	69.40
May	70.70	70.00
May	70.70	70.70

a—Asked; n—Nominal

SILVER

May	1.48 1/2	1.49 1/2
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01-3	1.204	1.21
5	1.251	1.254

79	2.674	2.684	Jun	37.50
79	2.684	2.694	Jul	37.50
79	2.694	2.704	Aug	37.50
79	2.704	2.714	Sep	37.50
79	2.714	2.724	Oct	37.50
79	2.724	2.734	Nov	37.50
79	2.734	2.744	Dec	37.50
79	2.744	2.754	Jan	37.50
79	2.754	2.764	Feb	37.50
79	2.764	2.774	Mar	37.50
79	2.774	2.784	Apr	37.50
79	2.784	2.794	May	37.50
79	2.794	2.804	Jun	37.50
79	2.804	2.814	Jul	37.50
79	2.814	2.824	Aug	37.50
79	2.824	2.834	Sep	37.50
79	2.834	2.844	Oct	37.50
79	2.844	2.854	Nov	37.50
79	2.854	2.864	Dec	37.50
79	2.864	2.874	Jan	37.50
79	2.874	2.884	Feb	37.50
79	2.884	2.894	Mar	37.50
79	2.894	2.904	Apr	37.50
79	2.904	2.914	May	37.50
79	2.914	2.924	Jun	37.50
79	2.924	2.934	Jul	37.50
79	2.934	2.944	Aug	37.50
79	2.944	2.954	Sep	37.50
79	2.954	2.964	Oct	37.50
79	2.964	2.974	Nov	37.50
79	2.974	2.984	Dec	37.50
79	2.984	2.994	Jan	37.50
79	2.994	3.004	Feb	37.50
79	3.004	3.014	Mar	37.50
79	3.014	3.024	Apr	37.50
79	3.024	3.034	May	37.50
79	3.034	3.044	Jun	37.50
79	3.044	3.054	Jul	37.50
79	3.054	3.064	Aug	37.50
79	3.064	3.074	Sep	37.50
79	3.074	3.084	Oct	37.50
79	3.084	3.094	Nov	37.50
79	3.094	3.104	Dec	37.50
79	3.104	3.114	Jan	37.50
79	3.114	3.124	Feb	37.50
79	3.124	3.134	Mar	37.50
79	3.134	3.144	Apr	37.50
79	3.144	3.154	May	37.50
79	3.154	3.164	Jun	37.50
79	3.164	3.174	Jul	37.50
79	3.174	3.184	Aug	37.50
79	3.184	3.194	Sep	37.50
79	3.194	3.204	Oct	37.50
79	3.204	3.214	Nov	37.50
79	3.214	3.224	Dec	37.50
79	3.224	3.234	Jan	37.50
79	3.234	3.244	Feb	37.50
79	3.244	3.254	Mar	37.50
79	3.254	3.264	Apr	37.50
79	3.264	3.274	May	37.50
79	3.274	3.284	Jun	37.50
79	3.284	3.294	Jul	37.50
79	3.294	3.304	Aug	37.50
79	3.304	3.314	Sep	37.50
79	3.314	3.324	Oct	37.50
79	3.324	3.334	Nov	37.50
79	3.334	3.344	Dec	37.50
79	3.344	3.354	Jan	37.50
79	3.354	3.364	Feb	37.50
79	3.364	3.374	Mar	37.50
79	3.374	3.384	Apr	37.50
79	3.384	3.394	May	37.50
79	3.394	3.404	Jun	37.50
79	3.404	3.414	Jul	37.50
79	3.41			

38:8	27
53	41
814	64
761:	37

[illegible]

Impsp 1.10	41	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
anSou Ry 3	220	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4
IBrew .40a	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
la. Bar 2.20	5	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2

[illegible]

29	2034	End Johns
50	40	EndJohn pf 4 z
2915	1914	EnglMin 40

[illegible]

2034	2034	20	20	-1	70
40	40	40	40		32½
19½	19½	19½	19½	½	30

27	118	115	118	+4	1/2	587
28	28	24	24	27	+3	588
29	11	11	11	11	0	589
30	21	21	21	21	0	590
31	11	11	11	11	0	591
32	21	21	21	21	0	592
33	11	11	11	11	0	593
34	30	30	30	29	-1	594
35	15	15	14	14	-1	595
36	27	27	27	27	0	596
37	27	27	27	27	0	597
38	27	27	27	27	0	598
39	19	19	18	18	-1	599
40	34	34	34	34	0	600
41	7	7	7	7	0	601
42	14	14	14	14	0	602
43	7	7	7	7	0	603
44	10	10	10	10	0	604
45	11	11	11	11	0	605
46	21	21	21	21	0	606
47	22	22	22	22	0	607
48	22	22	22	22	0	608
49	22	22	22	22	0	609
50	15	15	15	15	0	610
51	17	17	17	17	0	611
52	17	17	17	17	0	612
53	6	6	6	6	0	613
54	17	17	17	17	0	614
55	17	17	17	17	0	615
56	17	17	17	17	0	616
57	17	17	17	17	0	617
58	17	17	17	17	0	618
59	17	17	17	17	0	619
60	17	17	17	17	0	620
61	17	17	17	17	0	621
62	17	17	17	17	0	622
63	17	17	17	17	0	623
64	17	17	17	17	0	624
65	17	17	17	17	0	625
66	17	17	17	17	0	626
67	17	17	17	17	0	627
68	17	17	17	17	0	628
69	17	17	17	17	0	629
70	17	17	17	17	0	630
71	17	17	17	17	0	631
72	17	17	17	17	0	632
73	17	17	17	17	0	633
74	17	17	17	17	0	634
75	17	17	17	17	0	635
76	17	17	17	17	0	636
77	17	17	17	17	0	637
78	17	17	17	17	0	638
79	17	17	17	17	0	639
80	17	17	17	17	0	640
81	17	17	17	17	0	641
82	17	17	17	17	0	642
83	17	17	17	17	0	643
84	17	17	17	17	0	644
85	17	17	17	17	0	645
86	17	17	17	17	0	646
87	17	17	17	17	0	647
88	17	17	17	17	0	648
89	17	17	17	17	0	649
90	17	17	17	17	0	650
91	17	17	17	17	0	651
92	17	17	17	17	0	652
93	17	17	17	17	0	653
94	17	17	17	17	0	654
95	17	17	17	17	0	655
96	17	17	17	17	0	656
97	17	17	17	17	0	657
98	17	17	17	17	0	658
99	17	17	17	17	0	659
100	17	17	17	17	0	660

1/2 Inspir Cop 3a	33	52 1/2	52 1/2	51
1/4 Interco 1.10	3	25 1/4	26	25
1/4 Interkinc 1.80	5	23 1/2	23 1/2	23

[illegible][illegible]

Nixon Official Denies Need For Controls

Treasury Chief Sees More Taxes Possible

By Hobart Rowen

SPRINGFIELD, Va., May 20 (AP)—Treasury Secretary David Kennedy told a press conference today that Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns was not speaking for the administration in his suggestion made Monday for voluntary wage-price guidelines.

Kennedy, good-humoredly stated that Mr. Burns' suggestion was "a very good idea" and that the Treasury was "very much interested" in it. He said that the Treasury was "very much interested" in it.

The press conference comments came as a formal, wind-up address to the American Bankers Association here, in which Mr. Kennedy gave a blunt warning to the banks and the Common Market on the U.S. protectionist sentiment.

He told the elite group of foreign and central bankers of the United States that he must take strong defensive measures to counter barriers that American exports—barriers that he considers unfair.

The Burns suggestion for a new approach to wage-price problems, modified "incomes policy" made to this meeting two days ago.

He don't know what he was trying to accomplish, Mr. Kennedy reported.

He can only say that he's not speaking for the administration on Mr. Kennedy's suggestion. "I think it's showing his independence, if anything. But I'm very anxious to read his speech on monetary policy, which is very much the Fed's field."

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Burns' Break With Nixon: the Whys

By H. Erich Heinemann

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (NYT)—It is less than four months since Arthur F. Burns became chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. In this brief period, not only has the professional former presidential counselor enjoyed the honeymoon accorded anyone taking over a major new governmental responsibility, but he has also moved quickly to establish his own position—credibility, if you will—with Congress and with Wall Street, his two most critical constituencies.

With unparalleled access to the White House because of his long-time friendship with the President, and with the vast prestige accumulated in a lifetime of teaching, creative economic research and government service, Mr. Burns clearly has had the opportunity to quickly put his own stamp on the nation's central banking system.

Then why did Mr. Burns choose to break with President Nixon on a sensitive political issue, namely the desirability of an "incomes policy" or wage-price guidelines to help control inflation?

And why did he choose to make his case in public—before a glittering group of foreign central bankers, government officials and private bankers here for the annual American Bankers Association monetary conference—and thus inevitably run some risk of alienating those on whom much of his present power rests?

Making an impression. It might be simply that Mr. Burns was floating a trial balloon for the President. Maybe so. But from public and private comments of high administration officials here, this seems unlikely.

Much more probable, it appeared to a number of observers here, Mr. Burns had been for some time making a case in private for some additional tools in the fight against inflation, and having failed to make an impression on the White House, had now decided to use his prestige and his independence as head of the Fed to take his case to the public.

If this is so, it says some very interesting things about the way that the Fed—and Mr. Burns in particular—now view the economic outlook.

Mr. Burns was most careful to spell out the limited goals that could be expected from an "incomes policy." Such policies had not worked well in the United States when tried out in the

sixties, he said, nor in foreign countries and on a long-term basis—an incomes policy would be "completely impractical."

Nevertheless, he said, "we should not close our minds"—and he repeated this phrase twice—"to the possibility that an incomes policy might speed us through this transitional period of cost-push inflation."

What was the economic background that led Mr. Burns to this conclusion—doubtly remarkable for him since in the past he has been a severe critic of wage-price guidelines? In the Burnsian view, considerable progress has been made in creating the climate for eventual price stability. Overall business activity has slowed markedly, but the "pervasive and cumulative characteristics of a recession have not developed," largely, he said, because of the strength of business investment in new plant and equipment.

"It seems highly probable, moreover," he continued, "that the business slowdown will not extend much further, and that before long we will be enjoying a resumption of growth in industrial output and employment."

The government, meanwhile, has relaxed the restraints it imposed on the economy last year.

However, the rate of increase in prices has not slowed significantly. It is still, in Mr. Burns' opinion, "far too high." The character of the inflation has changed from one caused by excess demand, he argued, to one caused by higher costs, particularly wages, forcing prices upward.

For the government, in effect, to reverse itself and start once again to squeeze down on the economy, Mr. Burns said, would be "most unwise" and would court the risk of a "very serious business recession."

And he implied that, given the rocky state of the financial markets just now, serious problems might erupt in Wall Street if the administration and the Fed were to move in such a direction.

Mr. Burns said explicitly that given the changed nature of the inflationary problem, new policies designed to deal with the nature of this change—namely an incomes policy—would have to be considered. What he did not say was that the inflation of the last few years has proved to be much tougher, more deeply ingrained and harder to control than anyone—especially the administration—suspected.

Italy Withdraws From Plan To Build Giant African Dam

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 20 (Reuters)—Italy has decided to pull out of the scheme to build the giant Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique, a Portuguese territory, an Italian Embassy spokesman confirmed here today.

A Times of Zambia report said President Kenneth Kaunda had been told of the Italian decision when he was in Rome last week.

Asked to comment on the article, the spokesman said: "All I can say is that the story is true."

Mohammed Sahmoun, assistant secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, who is visiting Lusaka, said the OAU had been advised a while back that Italy was considering the move.

Spokesmen for the West German and French Embassies in Lusaka said their envoys were summoned to State House yesterday and informed of the Italian decision by Mr. Kaunda. Companies from both nations are involved in the project.

The \$150 million (\$300 million) Cahora Bassa scheme is to harness the Zambezi River and build Africa's biggest dam, with a hydroelectric and irrigation project, not far from Mozambique's border with Rhodesia.

The dam is being built by an international consortium known as ZAMCO, led by Harry Oppenheimer's South African Anglo-American Corp.

The project is due for completion in 1975. It will produce some of the world's cheapest electricity—certainly the cheapest in Africa.

South Africa will be the main user. But the potential will be there to supply other areas, including Rhodesia and Malawi.

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Israel's Reserves Up JERUSALEM, May 20 (UPI)—Israel's foreign currency reserves climbed by \$18 million in April to reach \$403 million, the Bank of Israel has reported. The increase came after a year of steady declines—brought the reserves above the critical \$400 million mark for the first time this year.

Suits Withdrawn By U.S. Firms

NEW YORK, May 20 (Reuters)—International Business Machines and Levin Townsend have withdrawn their respective suits, pending in Supreme Court here, according to the court.

IBM said the two "will attempt to work out, by June 1, a plan for orderly disposition of a sufficient part of Levin Townsend's electronic data processing equipment to satisfy Levin Townsend's indebtedness to IBM."

The dam is being built by an international consortium known as ZAMCO, led by Harry Oppenheimer's South African Anglo-American Corp.

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IOS Reveals Some Details On Finances

But Shareholders Fail To Get Full Answers

By Jonathan C. Randall

GENEVA, May 20 (WP)—Investors Overseas Services conceded today that because of massive investor redemptions in early May the troubled offshore mutual fund empire took in only \$9 million more than it paid out in the first four months this year.

In an effort to soothe worried investors, company officials assured stockholders at the stormy annual meeting of IOS Management Limited—the group's major holding company—that redemptions had tapered off in the last ten days.

But the sometimes angry tone of the 105-minute meeting did not appear to have warranted optimism expressed by its president, C. Henry Buhl III, that his explanations had "cleared away some of the clouds that have arisen recently" about IOS.

Rather, the 95 stockholders present extracted further key details of the beleaguered company's disappointing performance.

Stockholders were rebuffed in their efforts to nail down either the mystery participants supposed to be involved in the rescue operation led by Denver financier John M. King, or to get a firm commitment for the publication date of the 1969 audit of IOS Ltd., the parent company.

These two failings have been the principal deterrent to restoring public confidence in IOS and, indeed, to convincing banks on either side of the Atlantic that Mr. King's efforts to find European partners has any chance of success.

Moreover, company officials acknowledged that the Bank of England last week followed an earlier German government lead in asking for reports on the status of IOS activities within its national jurisdiction.

The laconic management did confirm persistent reports that IOS Ltd. was indeed in a tight cash position as well as admitting in public that several past investment ventures had turned sour.

Poor Performance Among the aspects of poor IOS performance confirmed by IOS officials were that:

• \$45 million worth of redemptions in early May all but wiped out the \$64 million in positive cash flow accumulated through April this year.

IOS has simply written off \$13.5 million of Eurobonds of Commonwealth United, a mini-enterprise conglomerate which IOS underwrote last year.

IOS was guilty of having made "not the best investment decision" in its complex handling of its real estate company, Investment Properties International Ltd.

Moreover, board members revealed that Fund of Funds, the principal IOS fund, now holds only some \$60 million in marketable securities in addition to \$155 million in cash.

The total portfolio of \$464 million includes liquid assets in the form of 100 stock and 900 million worth of Canadian Arctic exploration rights.

Those rights constitute the major link between IOS and King Resources Company, Fund of Funds holds \$31 million worth of King securities which now account for 8 percent of the total equity of King Resources and will account for some eight to nine percent if the Securities and Exchange Commission gives its blessing to the proposed merger.

Officials Evasive Stockholders were less worried by the announcement that second quarter management company dividends would fall from 35 to 20 Canadian cents than by what they viewed as evasiveness by company officers in answering their questions.

The stockholders were visibly irked by the officers' reiterated refusal to answer direct questions on the grounds that only the parent company was responsible for various queried aspects of overall IOS operations.

Nor did they appear mollified by the high cash holdings of the 13 funds under management company jurisdiction which amount to \$442 million or 33.5 percent of net assets.

N.Y. Prices Battered; New Dow Low

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, May 20 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange took another downward lurch today in a broad setback that erased the vestiges of last Friday's explosive rally. Prices fell in the opening hour

in a continuation of yesterday's retreat. They regained some ground in the second hour but the rally, if it could be called that, failed to hold and prices took off on a new tailspin that continued until the closing bell. The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 14.85 points, to 876.55.

its lowest level since March 15, 1963, when it closed at 876.33. All 30 of the average's components ended in the loss column and ten of them had declines of a point or more. Losses topped 2 points in Eastman Kodak, General Electric and Westinghouse. The NYSE index slipped 1.08, to 40.27, its lowest level since Oct. 11, 1966, when it finished at 40.26.

The overall list showed a downside margin of more than 7 to 1 at the close, with 1,358 losers ranged against 160 winners. New lows for the year soared to 617 from 289 yesterday. Only two issues managed to score new highs for the year.

Volume expanded to 13.02 million shares from 9.49 million shares a day earlier, with most of the increase occurring in the first two hours and the final half-hour.

In addition to war and economic news that has been depressing the market steadily, traders had to cope with prospects of deficits in the federal budget this year and next, the possibility of tax increases next year, and a warning by Communist China that "the danger of a world war exists."

Computer stocks were among the principal casualties of the day. Honeywell was the largest loser, plummeting 16 1/2, to 86 1/2, following news of its plans to merge its computer operations with those of General Electric. GE's computer operations have been a consistent money loser while those of Honeywell are slightly profitable. GE stock dropped 2 3/4, to 64 1/4.

Elsewhere in the computer groups, Burroughs fell 8 3/8, to 109 1/8; IBM was off 8, to 250 1/2; Control Data declined 2 3/8, to 37 5/8; National Cash Register slipped 2 1/8, to 51, and Sperry Rand dipped 1 1/4, to 35 1/2.

Not included under the plan are GE's time sharing services, communications equipment, and process computer business.

The new subsidiary is expected to rank second to IBM in the computer business. Univac division of Sperry Rand Corp. now is number two.

The Honeywell computer and communications "group" accounted for \$351 million revenue in 1969, up 32 percent over 1968.

Honeywell board chairman James H. Bling called the project "a significant step toward assuring success in the computer markets of the world."

"The combined customer base is one of the most significant aspects of the transaction and we are dedicated to using the full resources of both organizations to enhance customer support worldwide," he said.

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Share Prices Decline in Europe, Reflecting Gloomy News From U.S.

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Stock prices showed sharp declines throughout Europe today, reflecting the continuing downward trend on Wall Street and some disquieting reports on the state of the U.S. economy.

The Financial Times index on the London market lost 9.4 points to close at 329.4, with virtually all sectors registering drops.

In Frankfurt, the Herstatt index closed at 101.34, its lowest point since the end of 1967, and the Commerzbank index at a similar low, closed at 82.8.

Widespread price drops were also reported in Paris and Zurich. In Milan, today's decline was termed the worst single-session loss since 1963.

In Tokyo, however, the market average rose 20.68 on the day, to 1,963.78, after an 84.80-point drop yesterday. The gain was attributed to speculative buying in issues reportedly hit by foreign selling.

GE, Honeywell Plan to Link Most Computer Operations

NEW YORK, May 20 (Special)—Approval of the boards of both General Electric Co. and Honeywell Inc. announced today they have reached a preliminary agreement on plan to form a new company which would combine their domestic U.S. and international computer interests.

Under the plan, the new entity would be managed and 85 percent owned by Honeywell. GE would own the remaining 15 percent. The firms said GE would receive 1.5 million shares of Honeywell common stock and \$110 million in notes.

The combination is subject to the approval of the boards of both firms and of the governments involved.

GE alone has a 66 percent interest in Bull-General Electric of France and has a subsidiary, GE Information Systems Italia in Italy. Thus the plan, which would involve the inclusion of both, has been discussed with the French and Italian governments as well as the U.S. Justice Department.

Not included under the plan are GE's time sharing services, communications equipment, and process computer business.

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USIF, REAL ESTATE has become a shelter for investors throughout the world who have entrusted the achievement of their financial planning goals to GRAMCO's unique real estate concept.

The GRAMCO organization now manages assets in excess of \$800 million. These assets are substantially invested in over 200 carefully chosen, income-producing real properties located in the major growth areas of the United States. They represent an investment which has proven to be virtually immune to the fluctuations of the stock market.

The performance of USIF, REAL ESTATE has continued to average over 1% a month from income generated by the portfolio - and never from upward adjustment of the book value of our properties or revaluation of assets.

In addition to benefitting from generous commissions, our sales associates - the GRAMCO Partners - participate in the most rewarding Stock Option Program in the industry. Their stock in GRAMCO International, S.A. has out-performed all option shares offered to sales associates by any other financial planning company. The GRAMCO International, S.A. stock, because of GRAMCO's

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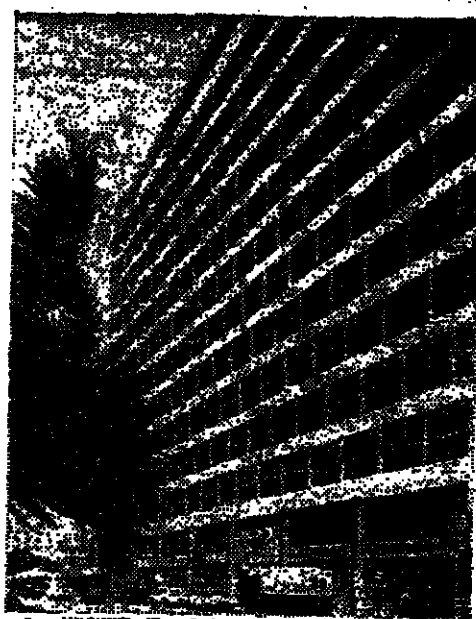
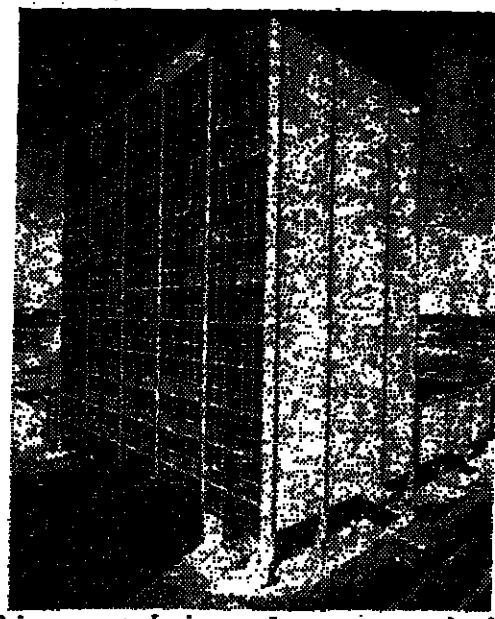
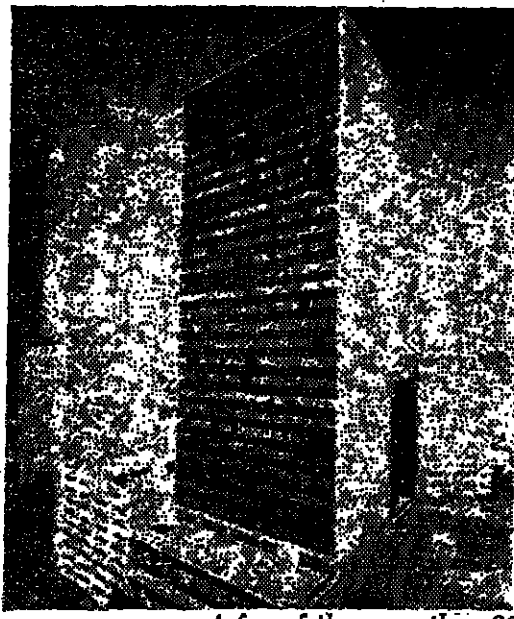
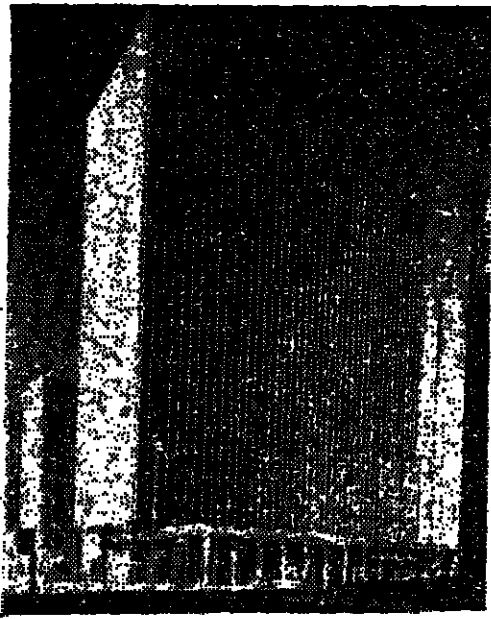
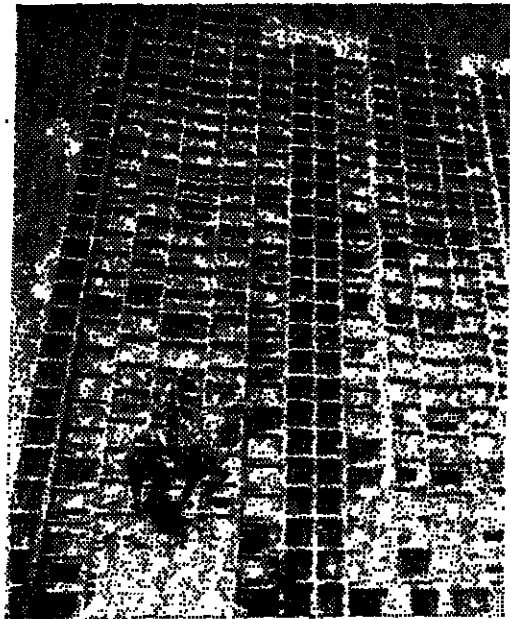
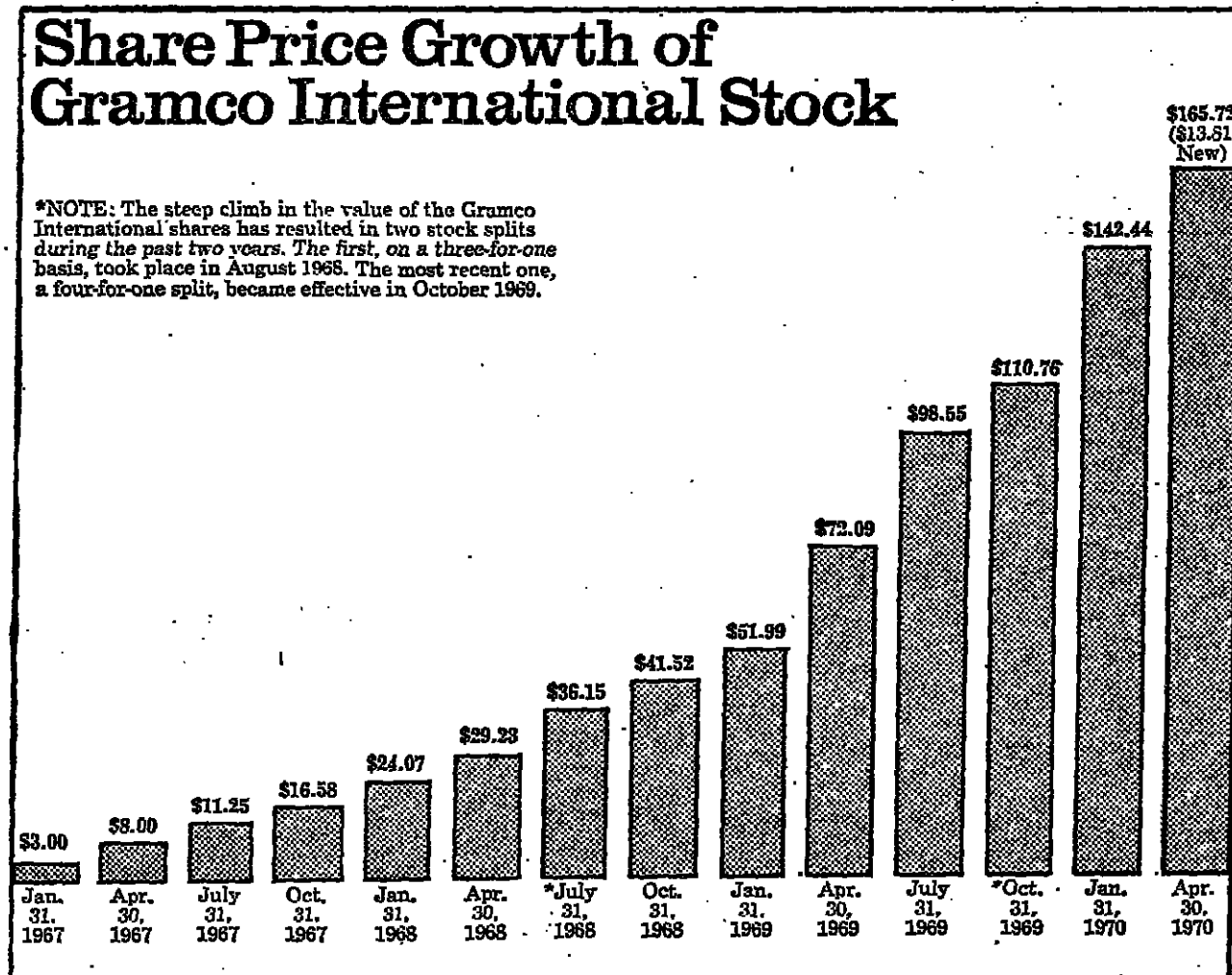
In 1969, GRAMCO originated a dividend policy which provided for greater immediate income for sales associates while continuing to allow them to share in the Company's growth. (The dividend distribution in 1969 equaled a yield of 100% of the price our sales associates paid for their shares at the original formula price less than three years before.) We are confident that it will be possible to continue this dividend distribution policy.

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Share Price Growth of Gramco International Stock

*NOTE: The steep climb in the value of the Gramco International shares has resulted in two stock splits during the past two years. The first, on a three-for-one basis, took place in August 1968. The most recent one, a four-for-one split, became effective in October 1969.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds
High Low Bid Ask	High Low Bid Ask	High Low Bid Ask
<p>(Continued from Page 8)</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p>	<p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p>	<p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p>

N.Y. Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS - 2	NEW LOWS - 617
<p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p>	<p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p>

Market Summary

Most Active - New York	Most Active - American	Dow Jones Averages	Standard & Poor's	Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.
<p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p>	<p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p>	<p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p>	<p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p>	<p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p> <p>1970 - Stocks and Bonds</p>

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AFGHANISTAN KOREA
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AUSTRIA
KITZBUHTEL (Tyrol)
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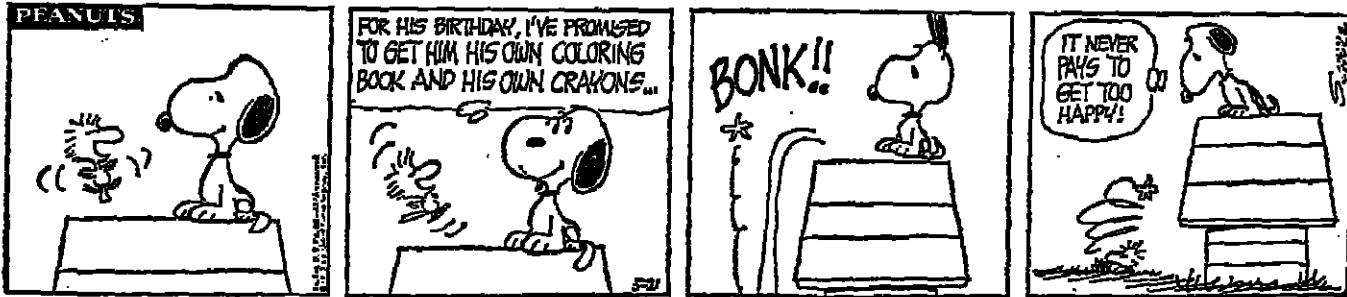
Stay where good living is served with a smile. 40 ESSO MOTOR HOTELS

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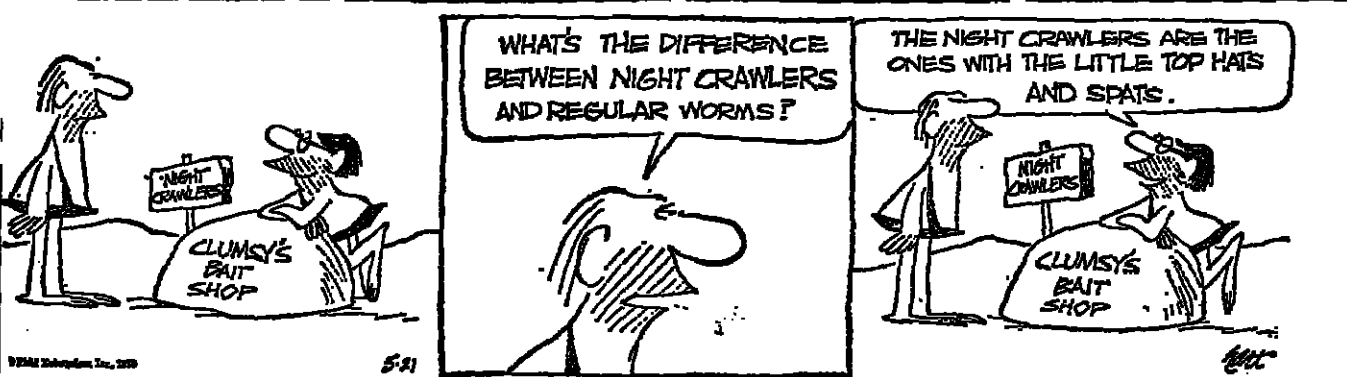
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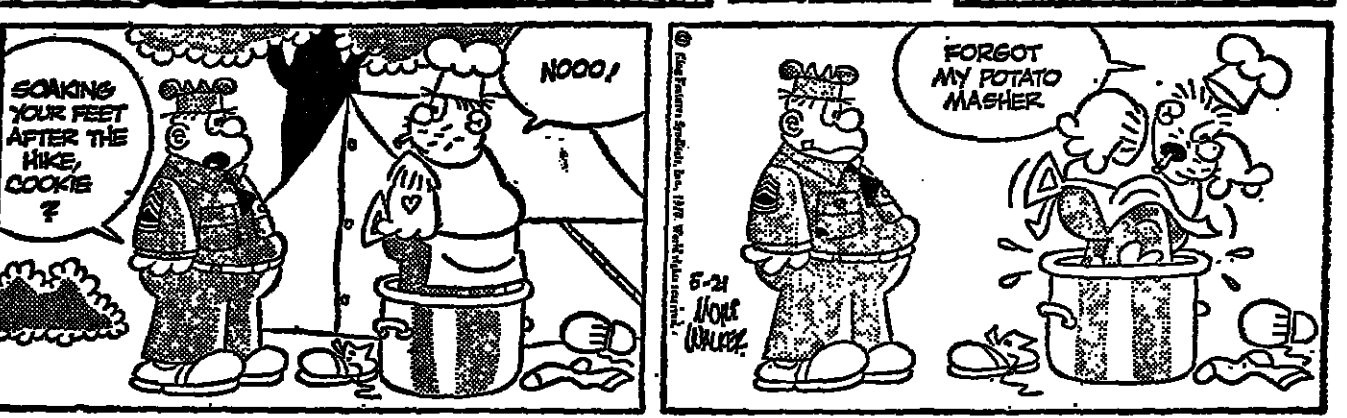
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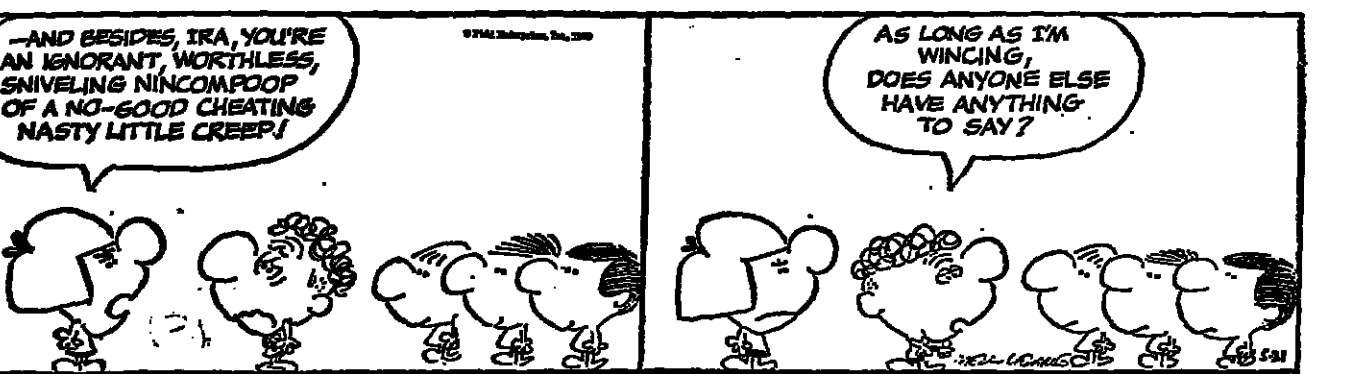
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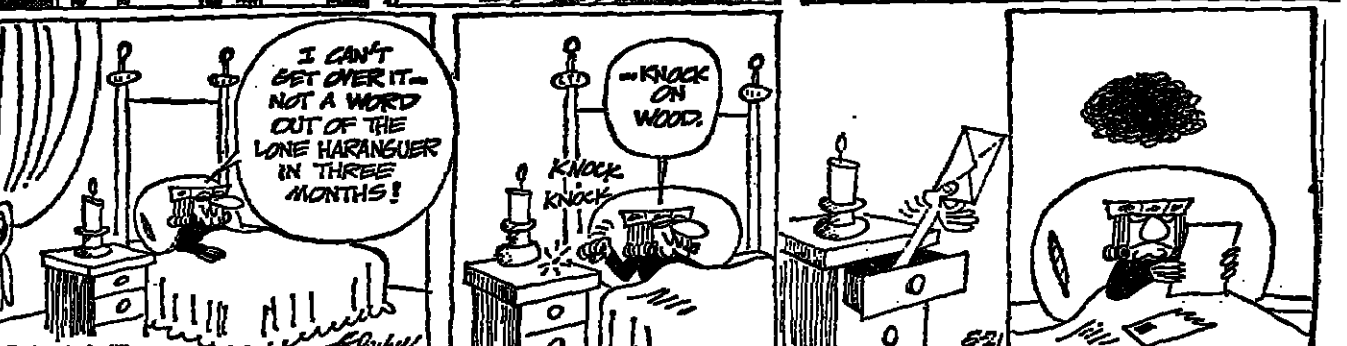
MISS PEACHE



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many sad stories at the bridge table concern defensive "might-have-beens." A story of this type was related recently by a veteran expert, Victor Champion of Melbourne, Australia.

On the diagrammed deal, an expert and a "little old lady" found themselves defending a slightly unexpected contract of three no-trump.

South opened with a normal bid of one no-trump, and North chose to raise to three no-trump, spurring the use of the Stayman convention and the possibility of reaching a major suit game. Somewhat fortuitously, this worked out well for North-South: it prevented East from showing his diamond suit, which would have indicated the killing lead, and it gave West the idea that he should lead a major suit.

When the heart three was opened, South was happy to win with the ten. But he only had seven sure tricks, and it was clear that the other two would have to come from the spade suit.

South led to dummy's spade ace and East disconcerted the declarer by dropping the spade king under the ace, a play that was well-reasoned as well as dramatic.

As South had not attempted any spade finesse it was clear that West must have a spade honor, probably the jack. It was vital to give West the opportunity to gain the lead in spades for a diamond play.

South led another spade, and realized what was happening when East followed with the nine. The declarer ducked, hoping the nine would win, but West rose to the occasion by overtaking with the spade jack. East lovingly fingered the diamond suit, expecting to take the

next six tricks, but West guessed wrongly and led a club. South took nine tricks hurriedly, and East had something to complain about: "You must lead diamonds, not clubs. You want to hit my long suit, so your short suit is the one to try."

West apologized, and West was the expert. It was the woman who was in the East seat and had made the brilliant play of dropping the spade king. "Little old ladies" can be smart players.

NORTH
♠ A742
♥ 97652
♦ K9
♣ K4

WEST
♠ J86
♥ QJ83
♦ 32
♣ 8632

EAST
♠ K9
♥ 4
♦ AQJ1084
♣ 10765

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q1053
♥ AK10
♦ 755
♣ AQJ

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass
Pass
West led the heart three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LOOPS BRISK RAIL
KIDNAP RESIST JUNE
FACETIOUS HILLS
TRIPEZEE EYELET
TIP ADOS
CHROSEN CHESNUT
LIVE GREEN ALE
KIPER GRAMP OVEN
FIR CHLASHES REPT
NOTHEADS TOASTS
ENSE YOP
HEARTS ORANGEY
ALPS JOHNSHANS
BITE AMIGO PANE
EASY WEISS STAR

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YEDEK
RIVVOY
SPITTY
YALMIN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: HUSKY THYME FERVID COUSIN

Answer: What the poolroom hailer turned actor near missed--THE GUE

BOOKS

LETTER TO A TEACHER

By the Schoolboys of Barbiana. Translated from the Italian by Nora Rossi and Tom Cole. Random House. 167 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Edward Blisken

To describe the origins of this marvel of a book is to describe a considerable improbability. The Italian school system, like the systems in all the countries of the West, is loaded in favor of the middle class. Even more sharply than some systems, it rejects poor children at a fairly early moment. The handicaps that arise from being poor make them easy to cast out, given a process of schooling that has little interest in compensating for those handicaps. The eight authors of "Letter to a Teacher," none out of his team, were all dis-cards of this kind. Feasant children from hill country thirty miles from Florence, they have written a masterpiece of protest: a book that, by any standards, is a profound contribution to the world-wide debate about the new shapes and concepts of education required by the revolution of our time; and an original work of literature, to boot.

Not very likely—but here it is. It began with the ordering of a priest, Don Lorenzo Milani, to the church at Barbiana in 1954. In his previous parish, Don Lorenzo had started a successful *doposcuola*—an after-school school for poor children who had been flunked out of the regular schools, or were trailing far behind. The situation of such children in Barbiana was even worse, so he gathered together a group and gave them eight hours of school work a day, six or seven days a week. (Part of the stingy scorn of the young authors is directed at the short hours worked by teachers elsewhere: "Your work schedule is really indecent. A laborer works 2,150 hours a year. You, from a maximum of 728 hours to a minimum of 468.") The children taught one another. The oldest teacher was sixteen; the youngest, twelve. "Letter to a Teacher" ("Dear Miss," it begins. "You must remember me or my name. You have flunked so many of us") was written by eight students of the Barbiana school as a year's project.

And here I'd better talk of how it really began, though the authors might consider that critical praise of their manner may be a way of distracting attention from what they've written. The style was based on what the boys called "the humble and sound rules of the art of writing in all ages: 'Have something important to say... Know for whom you are writing. Eliminate every useless word. Eliminate every word not used in the spoken language.'"

The result is exhilarating for the sharp pungency and untiring vividness of passage after passage. I cannot imagine some things that they may be saying. "You claim that causes the stupid and the poor to be born in the houses of the poor. But God would name spite the poor in this way. Most likely, the spiteful one is poor." The frequent footnotes meant to ensure that nobody shall be left uncertain of a reference. "Anatomy is a book used by medical students." "Cicero: a Latin writer." The effect is not one of naïveté far from it. The footnotes are an essential part of the authors' major theme: that education commonly needs by excluding people, and does so very often by failing to explain the references to those who do not belong to the culture of privilege.

Add that these eight boys carried out a labor of statistics research so remarkable that they were awarded a special prize for it by the Italian Physical Society, and perhaps you get some impression of their original achievement. They provide every assertion they make with a rubric in deciphering of figures, percent ages, graphs which cover ground carefully unimpeded by official bodies.

As to what they say: First there is a bitter, brilliant, unanswerable attack on the Italian school system, as being "out to measure for the rich." There's Plinio on one side, a middle-class child, who gets straight into the second grade and swears about his parents because his parents speak the same language as the teachers and can provide extra tuition out of school; and Plinio reaches the university, takes a degree, and settles in a comfortable corner of society. Everything is arranged for Plinio's benefit. Is this deliberate?

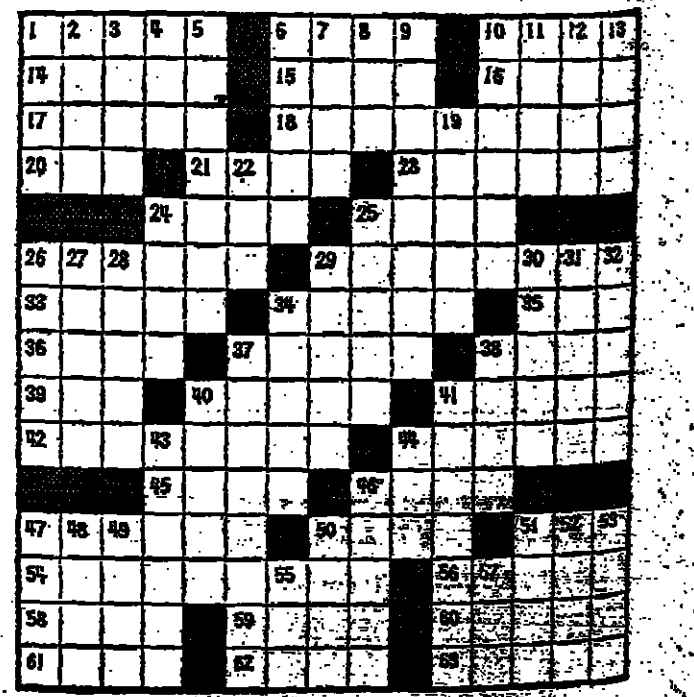
"We don't know. If we did this, we feel our book takes a certain mystery-book tone. We don't want to play it simpleton. It is like arguing that so many little gears have fallen into place by chance or sprang an armored car able to make war all by itself, with a driver."

Mr. Blisken, a writer who was once a schoolteacher, wrote the review for Book World, a supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

- ACROSS
- 1 Bird
 - 6 Madman at the wheel
 - 10 C or G
 - 14 Measure
 - 15 Over
 - 16 Laugh, in France
 - 17 Name in Cuba
 - 18 Delete
 - 20 Nitrogen: Prefix
 - 21 Fat, in medicine
 - 23 Gradation
 - 24 9
 - 25 Address to English queen
 - 26 Complain, informally
 - 29 Pals of a Hood
 - 33 Relatives
 - 34 College units
 - 35 Workers' group: Abbr.
 - 36 Erie Canal city
 - 37 Overdrinks
 - 38 Athos and
 - 39 Used up
 - 40 French composer
 - 41 Chemical compound
 - 42 Closet items
 - 44 Not cooled
 - 45 Condition: Suffix
 - 46 Insects
 - 47 Having pure air
 - 50 Sound of relief
 - 51 Class
 - 54 Master and drill
 - 55 Opposite of broadside
 - 56 Storied ship
 - 59 False god
 - 60 Line
 - 61 Rob and others
 - 62 Terrier
 - 63 Business
 - DOWN
 - 1 Chesterfield
 - 2 Test
 - 3 Nullity
 - 4 Card
 - 5 Saul and others
 - 6 Clonked in streaks of color
 - 7 Girl's name
 - 8 Companion of Vert
 - 9 Angry
 - 10 Envious
 - 11 V.I.P.
 - 12 Palm fiber
 - 13 Celebration
 - 19 Hindu months
 - 22 Sign
 - 24 Restrain
 - 25 Man used in game of morris
 - 26 French name of French stage
 - 27 One's share
 - 28 Like same obligations
 - 29 Low spirits
 - 30 Imitate
 - 31 Pass over
 - 32 Pried
 - 33 Birds
 - 34 Hack
 - 35 W.W.W. powers
 - 40 O'Grad
 - 41 Sub rosa
 - 43 Certain drums
 - 44 Ointment: Abbr.
 - 46 Passage
 - 47 Glacial ridges
 - 48 Goose egg
 - 49 Wild time
 - 50 Hold back
 - 52 Scram colors
 - 53 Joint
 - 55 Mango part
 - 57 Giant: Var.



كلدا من الاصل

Callaghan Asks MCC To Meeting On Implications Of Cricket Tour

LONDON, May 20 (UPI)—Prime Minister James Callaghan today invited the Cricket Council to meet him tomorrow to discuss the implications of the forthcoming tour of the South African cricket team to England.

Callaghan, who like Prime Minister Harold Wilson is against the tour, extended his invitation while addressing the Police Federation conference at Llandudno, Wales.

Yesterday, the Cricket Council confirmed that the controversial tour "was on" although Billy Griffiths, secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club, said the series would be the last against South Africa and its team was selected on a multi-racial basis.

The meeting was scheduled for the Home Office with Griffiths and a small group of other members of the Cricket Council.

Soon after the announcement, Callaghan was attacked by deputy Conservative party leader Reginald Maudling for "interfering" and "pressuring the Cricket Council."

He said: "The Home Secretary as the power to prevent the South African team coming here, he thinks it would be contrary to the national interest for them to come here, should act on his own responsibility."

Opposition Closes Ranks

The various organizations which have been campaigning to have the tour stopped, meanwhile, prepared a final bid to prevent the South Africans leaving for England at the end of the month.

Peter Hain, chairman of the Stop the '70 Tour' committee, said he was convinced the tour could not go on.

Hain said: "I don't think the tour is on yet. There are a number of pressures which still could be exploited and which could be built up."

Hain warned the cricket authorities: "Demonstrations and disruptions will be staged at every match. In the coming months we will see the greatest show of opposition to the tyranny of apartheid ever in Britain."

Sir Herbert Brechin, chairman of the Commonwealth Games, expressed "bitter disappointment" at the council's decision. Although an Afro-Asian nations have threatened to boycott the Edinburgh Games in July if the cricket tour takes place, Brechin said the games would be staged.

However, he intends to visit the British threatened to pull out of the Scotland's case. He said: "The South African cricket team will not even be coming to Scotland. We are in no way concerned with their tour and with their racist views."

Games Boycott

LAGOS, Nigeria, May 20 (Reuters)—All 12 African countries will boycott the Commonwealth games in Edinburgh following the decision to go ahead with the South African cricket tour, the president of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa said today.

"Now that the MCC has decided to carry on with the tour, we are out," said Abraham Oria. "All African countries in the Commonwealth will not be going."

Asked if this included countries which had so far not officially decided, Oria said: "All of them. It is not necessary for them to make an official declaration."

India, Pakistan, Malaysia and Malaya have also said they would boycott Edinburgh if the cricket tour takes place. And in Bridgetown, Barbados, an Olympic Association official said: "It would be surprising if we announce we will not be participating in the games."

Late U.S. Rally Defeats Soviet Quintet, 75-72

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, May 20 (AP)—The United States today defeated the Soviet Union, 75-72, and opened the way to win the sixth world amateur basketball championship.

A crowd of 8,000 rooting for the Americans saw Ken Washington, a former UCLA star, score the last 3 points that brought the straight victory in the seven-team tournament to the United States. For the defending champion Soviet team, it was the second loss in four matches.

U.S., Australia Gain in Girls' Cup Tennis

Freiburg, West Germany, May 20 (AP)—The women's Federation Cup tennis tournament moved into the second round today with decisive victories by the top contenders.

The American women, defending the title won in Athens last year, blanked Yugoslavia, 3-0, in their tournament debut. Jane Barkotz beat Biljana Kovic, 6-0, 6-0, Julie Helman defeated Irina Selj, 6-0, 6-0, and Miss Helman teamed with Mary Ann Curtis to take the doubles from Miss Skulji and Alena Pipan, 6-2, 6-1.

Third-seeded Britain took all three matches from New Zealand. Winnie Shaw beat Robynne Legge, 6-1, 6-3, and Virginia Wade defeated Marilyn Bryde, 6-3, 6-4. Miss Shaw and Joyce Williams teamed to beat Miss Bryde and Miss Legge, 6-2, 6-1.

The injury-riddled Australian team, which had been rated favorites with the United States, beat Czechoslovakia, 3-0. Karen Krantzkoe defeated Vlasta Vopkova, 7-5, 6-1 and Judy Dalton beat Alena Palmeova, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3. The singles players then played the doubles the Australians winning, 6-0, 6-0.

Margaret Court, with a neck injury, and Mary McEvilly, with a sprained ankle, were forced to withdraw from the matches. Miss Krantzkoe, the emergency substitute named to the original team, was allowed to play, but last-minute efforts to include Aboriginal teenager Evonne Goolagong were denied.

Fourth-seeded West Germany blanked Switzerland, 3-0. Gail Hesse-Schulze beat Anne Marie Stauder, 6-3, 6-0 and Helga Nissen beat Marianne Kinder, 6-1, 6-1. Miss Hesse-Schulze teamed with Kaja Burmeister-Schubhaus to beat Miss Kinder and Christa Felix, 6-2, 6-1.

In other matches, France defeated Italy, 2-1, when Gail Chanfreau and Christine Spinosa beat Silvana Lazzerini and Lea Parodi, 6-3, 6-0, and the Netherlands routed Canada, 3-0, and Sweden beat Indonesia, 3-1.

Sport Mailbag—Hodler Statement

In the International Herald Tribune of May 15, I am afraid that a misunderstanding has occurred. As our informal talk I had referred to the fact that the FIS Council had asked a small committee of its members to work out more specific rules. I have made it quite clear that I was not in a position to give any information on details of these rules as they were to be submitted first to the FIS Council on June 7 and 8.

When I answered questions on the eligibility of certain skiers I thought it was clear that I was referring to the rules being worked out. Furthermore I remember having made it very clear that any decisions on the eligibility of skiers would have to be taken by the Eligibility Committee or the FIS Council and that I could not express any official opinion of the FIS on these problems.

MARC HODLER, President of the Federation Internationale de Ski, Bern, Switzerland.

The Yugoslav crowd rooted for the Americans although a Soviet victory would have benefited the home team. Yugoslavia went on to defeat Czechoslovakia, 94-84. With this victory, Yugoslavia remained tied with the United States for first place.

The spectators angrily whistled and protested the refereeing of Hungarian Ervin Kassai, who they thought was helping the Soviet team.

The match was delayed 20 minutes because during the warmup Jim Williams, formerly of Temple, hung to the basket and broke the glass backboard.

The tall Soviet team, paced by Modest Paulauskas, moved out to a 20-15 lead in the first half. But the Americans rallied midway through the session and took a 10-point lead.

Then the Russians rallied and at halftime the score was 44-44.

Darnell Hillman, formerly of San Jose State, and Mike Sillman, the ex-Army star, gave the Americans the lead at the start of the second half. But again the Soviet team fought back, evened the score at 44-44.

From a 52-52 tie, the Russians, led by Paulauskas's playmaking, moved to a 66-58 lead.

With three minutes to play, the Soviet Union still led, 72-68. Garfield Smith, formerly of Eastern Kentucky, made one of two free throws and then Sillman scored to narrow the gap to 72-71. At 18:08, Paulauskas, nervous perhaps with the whistling and booing of spectators, missed two free throws, Washington then scored to give the Americans a 73-72 lead and after the Soviet team lost the ball, put in the clinching basket.

Tal Brody, the ex-Illinois star, was the playmaker of the American squad and also scored 9 points. Washington was the team's top scorer with 18, while Sillman had 16, Hillman 14 and Williams 12.

Sergei Belov, 24, who led the Russians, and Paulauskas added 32. Italy held off a determined late rally by Uruguay to register its second victory in four games with a 76-65 decision. It was the third straight loss for Uruguay.

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